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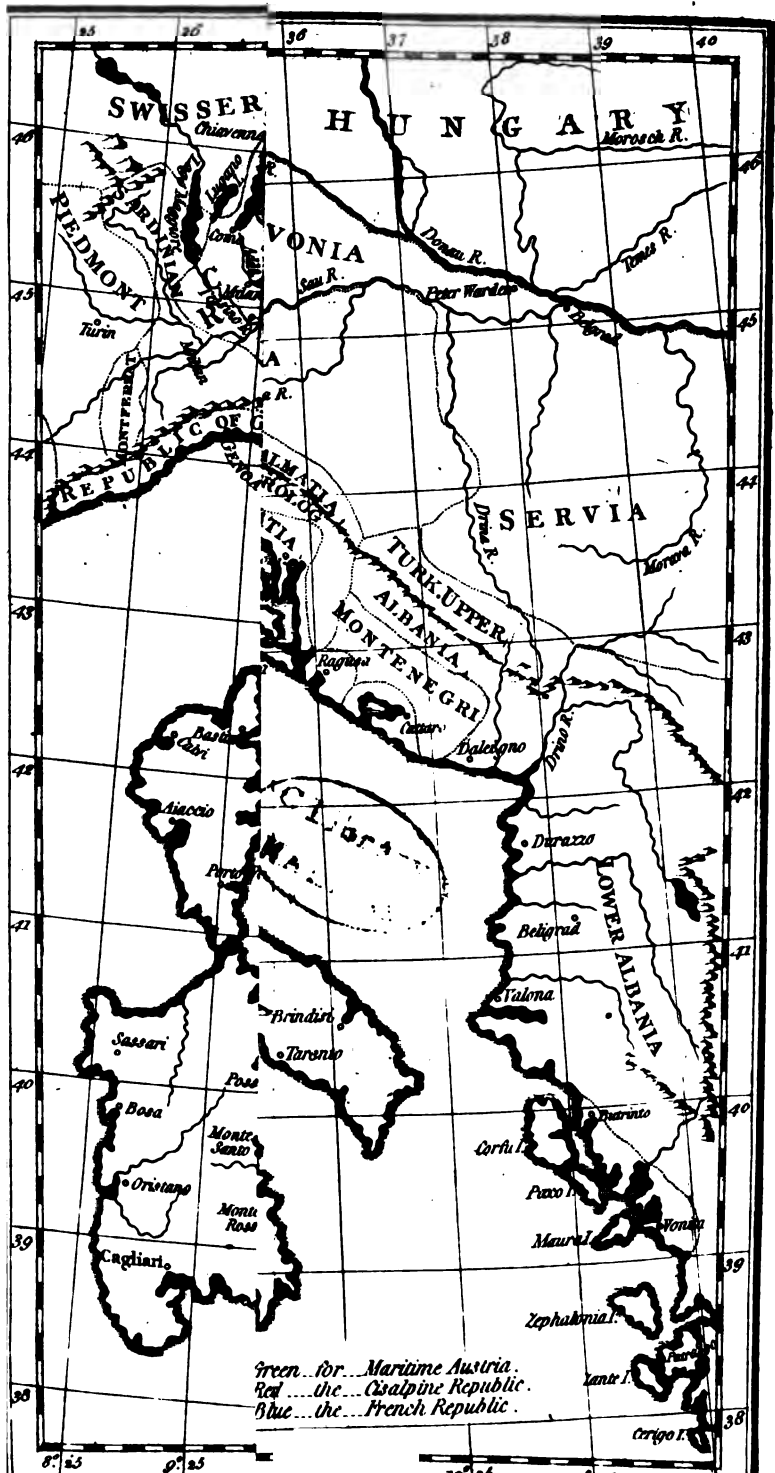


ARTES SCIENTIA VERITAS









A
GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL
ACCOUNT
OF
THE CISALPINE REPUBLIC,
AND
MARITIME AUSTRIA.

WITH
A M A P,
DESCRIBING THE PARTITION OF THE VENETIAN TERRITORY,
AND THE NEW LIMITS OF THE
CISALPINE REPUBLIC.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN;
BY W. OPPENHEIM, M.D.

L O N D O N:

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PREFACE.

THE Peace concluded, after a six-months' negociation, at Campo Formio, a Castle near Udine, in the Venetian province of Friuli, on the 17th October (26 Vendemiaire of the Republic), may, on several accounts, be considered as highly advantageous to the Emperor ; for, if we compare the territories which Austria has ceded and acquired, we shall find that that Monarchy gains a superficial extent of eighty-eight German square miles : indeed the importance of the acquired provinces will readily appear from the present description, and, therefore, need not be anticipated here. We have, however, to mention, that the
four

four horses of the sun, mentioned page 178, have, together with other remarkable articles and paintings, been carried off by the French, and sent to Paris; and that the famous boat of the buccentaur has been destroyed. A further aggrandizement of territory may be expected by the Emperor, as well as the Cisalpine Republic, which shall be noticed at a proper opportunity, by

THE AUTHOR.

A

GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL

ACCOUNT, &c.

THE CISALPINE REPUBLIC was created by the French Republic, in the year 1796; it was firmly established, in consequence of the peace of Campo Formio, in 1797; and was acknowledged by his Majesty the Emperor, the King of Sardinia, Spain, Swisserland, the Pope, &c. It comprehends, beside the whole of Austrian Lombardy, and part of the former Republic

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of

of Venice, the territories of the Duke of Modena, the Papal provinces of Ferrara, Bologna, and Romagna; and so critically are the encircled states of the Duke of Parma situated, that the Republic intends already to aggrandise itself at the expence of this and other tottering powers in its neighbourhood.

SECTION I.

SITUATION AND BOUNDARIES.

THE different provinces of the Cisalpine Republic are situate between 26° and 32° of longitude, and between 43° and 45° of latitude. The Republic is bounded on the north by Swisserland, the Tyrol, and *Marritime-Austria* *; on the east by the Adri-

* This is the name now given to the States of Venice, ceded by the French to the Emperor of Germany, in consequence of the peace of Campo Formio. T.

atic Sea and Austria Proper ; on the south by the territories formerly belonging to the Pope, by Tuscany, the Mediterranean, and Parma ; on the west by Parma and the states of the King of Sardinia.

SECTION II.

EXTENT AND POPULATION.

THE whole territorial dimensions of the Cisalpine Republic contain 3,567 square miles, and 3,447,384 souls, viz :

	Square Miles.	Inhabitants.
1. The Duchy of Milan	811	1,116,892
2. The Duchy of Mantua, with (3.) the principalities Castiglione and Salferino	185	207,331
4. The acquired provinces formerly belonging to the Republic of Venice, viz. the Bergamasco, the Bresciano,		

B 2

and

Square Miles. Inhabitants.

and the territories of Verona and Rodigo, situated on the right bank of the Adige, the White Canal, the Tartaro, the canal Polifella, and the Po	463	666,000
5. The Duchy of Modena, with the principalities of Massa and Carrara	431	460,000
6. The lands obtained from the Duke of Parma, the Duchy of Guastillo, Sabionetta, and Bozzolla	27	18,000
7. The three legations, Ferrara, Bologna, and Romagna, formerly Papal	1152	775,861
8. The territories of the Grisons, belonging to Worms, Cleves, and the Valteline.	324	100,000
9. The four (commonly termed) Italian Bailiwicks	174	103,000
Total	3,567	3,447,384
		Agreeable

Agreeable to this account, a square mile will contain 966 inhabitants. Comparing this with the enumeration collected by order of the government in 1791—94; from the different parish-lists, with the account of authors of veracity, and with the account (Sect. X) collected by the present legislature, no one will doubt the exactness of our account. On the other hand, the ridiculous assertions of the newspapers, with respect to the population of the modern Republic, and the supposed loss of the Austrian Monarchy, will appear most glaring. The number 3,239,572 of inhabitants will, indeed, be deficient in 207,812; but this is owing to the Swiss territories (No. VIII, IX, Sect. II), comprehending 203,000 souls, which territories were annexed to the Republic after the division of it into departments. If the latter number be added to the above-men-

tioned 3,239,572, the number 3,442,472 of souls will be obtained, and our account will be overrated by 4812 persons only, who are included among the 18,000 of some districts belonging to No. VI, which the Republic took possession of subsequent to its division. The certainty of our account, however, will become stronger by comparing it minutely with the account of the Republic. For example, we give to Milan (No. I) 1,116,892 souls, and in the account of the Republic, its seven departments, namely, Adda, Verbano, Tesino, Lario, Delle Montagne, Olone, and Upper Po, contain 1,179,410 inhabitants; again, we give to Mantua (No. II and III) 207,331 souls, and in the account of the Republic, the departments made out of it have only 123,649 persons, because some districts have been annexed partly to the department of the Upper Po, and partly to
the

the department of the Benaco. All these inhabitants, at present, are sensible of no distinction with respect to orders, all are *citizens of the Republic*, and may, according to the tenor of the constitution, vote in the elections of the representatives of the people, and are themselves eligible; whereas formerly the nobility only, and a few inhabitants of the cities, were capable of holding the public functions.

SECTION III.

SOIL.

EXCLUSIVE of the territory bordering on Switzerland, the country is, for the most part, flat, and uncommonly fertile: but in Lombardy, in the three legations formerly belonging to the Pope, and particularly at the mouth of the Po, considerable tracts of marshy land are to be met with.

SECTION IV.

SEAS, RIVERS, CANALS, AND LAKES,

THERE is not a country, perhaps, more blessed with respect to rivers than this Republic, which, on account of their affording such profitable fisheries and navigation (the soul of commerce), are of the highest importance.

The Lago Maggiore, fifty-six Italian miles in length, six broad, and in the centre 240 feet deep, is entirely encompassed by slight declivities, planted with vines and chestnut trees. The soil is stony, the water greenish, and in the lake trout, tench, and perch, are caught. The mountain rivulets, precipitating themselves between the country-houses and avenues, form

form beautiful and natural cascades. In that district called the Italian Bailiwick of Luggaris, or Lucarno, the lake receives the river Tessin, Tessino, or Ticino, discharging it again near Sesto Calende. This river is connected with Milan by the canal Ticinello, or Naviglio Grande, dug in the reign of King Francis I; and among the islands of the Lago Maggiore, the two Boromean islands, Isola Bella, and Isola Madre, are the most remarkable. The hills about these islands contain two kinds of marble, the one completely white, the other also white, but with little black spots.

The Lago di Lugano is eighteen miles and a half in length, and appertains, in part, to Swisserland.

The Lago di Como, is thirty-six Italian miles in length from south to north, and
one

one arm of it extends from north-west to south-east.

The Lago di Mantua is formed by the river Mincio, which runs out of the Lago di Garda. The Lake of Mantua is twenty Italian miles in circumference, and two miles in breadth. It is named, according to its different ramifications, Lago di Mezzo, Lago di Sotto, Lago di Painolo, and Lago di Sopra, and was of great importance in the last stubborn siege, both to the besieged Austrians and besieging French. In summer, when the lake has but a small quantity of water, it begins to putrify. These exhalations of the lake then trouble the inhabitants of Mantua with an atmosphere highly pestilential. Perhaps the new Republican Government will remedy this evil, by digging canals and constructing sluices, whereby a greater portion of water would

would be accumulated in the lake, and a constant agitation of it would be maintained. The principal rivers are the ^{under}above-mentioned,

Tessino, out of which a canal runs to Abiategrassa, from thence one arm of it, under the name of Grande Naviglio, extends to Milan, and another to Pavia, where both reunite, and, under the name of Tessino, fall into the Po.

A canal runs out of the city of Milan into the river Adda; another runs from Mangnano, out of the river Lambro, to Cassano, and discharges itself into the Adda; from Cassano, another canal runs below Crema, into the Serio; out of the Oglio two canals go from Calzo and Pamenengo, and reunite near Sorefino, where the canal discharges itself into the Po, near Crema.

The

The Po, *Padus*, *Eridanus*, rises in the Alps, on the Veso, *Vesulus*, one of the highest mountains of the Alps, passes through Piedmont, and the territory of the Cisalpine Republic, becomes navigable near Turin, widens in its progress toward the Austrian boundaries, partly from the waters of the principal lakes of Upper Italy, and partly from the concurrence of more than thirty rivers, and divides itself into different branches, the most considerable of which are the ancient Po, and the Po d'Adriano, with the Port of Garo. Vessels and boats sail in a pretty deep canal near Mazonno, on the borders of the Dogado, from whence they pass down the White Canal, along the ancient Po, the Canal di Loreo, the Canannella of the Adige, and arrive at the Sluices of Brandolo, then either direct their course to the Lacunes of Venice, or the Sea, or arrive at Venice

Venice by making the Port of Malamocco. By means of this navigation, a very advantageous traffic of natural and artificial productions is carried on throughout the provinces of the Cisalpine Republic, as far as Piedmont and Parma.

The Adda rises in the mountains of the Valteline, passes through the Lake of Como, and falls into the Po, between Canziano and Cremona : this river contains gold sand.

The Oglio rises at the foot of the mountains of Trient, and immediately falls into the lake Iseo, then resumes its course above Caprilo westward, and falls into the Po above Borgoforte, a village in the department of the Mincio.

The Minzio, or Menzo, rises in the Tyrol, under the name of Sarca, goes through the
Lake

Lake of Garda, and at its passage out of this lake, near Peschiera, it obtains the name of Mincio, under which name it visits Mantua, falling into the Po below Sacchetta.

The Secchia rises on the Appennines, and passes through Mantua into the Po.

SECTION V.

CLIMATE.

WITH respect to the *climate*, it is certain that the northern districts, though colder, are most healthy ; for here the soil is more replete with stone and sand, free from marshes and moss, which, notwithstanding their considerable advantages in other countries, are very pernicious to health. The atmosphere of the environs of Mantua, and
a part

a part of the territories, formerly Papal, are particularly so, partly on account of the waters of the numerous rice fields, and partly ^{from} ~~to~~ the stagnant waters, inducing fevers and other contagious diseases. The summer is very hot; and winter, in the provinces of Italy, formerly called the Lombardy, is colder than in the departments of the Upper Po, Upper Padua, Crostolo, Lamone, Panaro, the Appennines, of Reno, and of the Rubicon: for in those environs the north winds render the air so intensely cold, that the fig-trees and orange-ries are often killed by the frost; and the snow will remain almost two feet high, a month after the commencement of the year.

SECTION

SECTION VI.

PRODUCTIONS.

THE most important in the mineral kingdom are iron, copper, and vitriol mines, marble, alabaster, granite, mountain-crystal, topazes, granates, lime, whetstones, millstones, a salt lake, near Chiozza, &c.; in the vegetable kingdom, wheat, millet, maize, rice, hemp, and flax : medical herbs are met with in great abundance, as hartwort, white and black hellebore, the red gentian, the atrapa, mandagora, fennel, and truffles in large quantities. Garden fruit, particularly melons, strawberries, asparagus, and large artichokes, are of exquisite flavour, and in great abundance ; apples, pears, chesnuts, figs, saffron, and olives, are so exuberant, as not to be consumed by
the

the inhabitants. A general want of fire-wood prevails; hence the use of turf-moors, sedge, maize-straw, rice-straw, and even cow-dung, as substitutes. The breeding of cattle is, generally speaking, in great imperfection, owing to a neglect of the meadows and pastures. The breed of horses, mules, and asses, is remarkably good; and mule breeders will pay 500 rix-dollars (87l. 10s.) for a Milanese ass. The breeding of large horned cattle is also very considerable, because the farmers plough with oxen. A considerable number of fat cattle must, nevertheless, be imported yearly from Stiria, Carinthia, Hungary, &c. owing to an erroneous principle of the farmers, who turn all arable grounds into corn lands, and, therefore, neglect entirely the culture of pastures and meadows. From this principle also, the breeding of sheep is not so considerable as it ought to

be, though many places produce excellent wool. Goat and pig breeding is neglected by the generality of farmers. With respect to the production of honey and wax, the case is quite different, for great care and attention is paid to this part of husbandry. Vipers and scorpions are used, in great numbers, by the apothecaries. The feathered race, both wild and domestic, is in sufficient quantity; this cannot be said of venison; but the numerous rivers and lakes afford excellent fish, and in great abundance.

SECTION VII.

COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.

EXCLUSIVE of the brisk trade carried on in grain and cattle, of which last large cattle and horses constitute a considerable article of exportation, the environs of Lodi alone

alone export, yearly, Parmesan cheeses to the amount of 300,000 guilders (35,000*l.*) The other branches of commerce are the silk manufactures, which give a yearly balance of 4,000,000 guilders (466,666*l.*) ; wool, linen, and cotton manufactures, gold and silver articles, iron, copper, bronze, and faience* manufactures ; lastly, granites and crystal variously wrought.

The commerce of the Cisalpine Republic is entirely active, and of great importance. The principal articles of its exportation trade are : rice for Genoa and Venice ; cheese, and preserved and dried fruits are exported to various countries ; horned cattle, horses, wool and flax, to different states in Italy ; silk, and silk merchandise, of every kind, to Lyons, Portugal, England, and

* A kind of porcelain invented at Faenza, in Italy.

Germany ; together with other articles, the value of which may, one in another, be computed to amount to 10,000,000 guilders (1,166,666l.) yearly. The importation trade, on the other hand, consists of salt, coffee, sugar, spices, cotton, precious metals, and fancy ware ; the whole not amounting to more than four-fifths of the exportation trade.

SECTION VIII.

REVENUES.

THE principal sum of the revenues of the Cisalpine Republic has, hitherto, amounted to no more than 7,000,000 guilders (816,666l.) and the collection of this sum has been attended with great difficulties, on account of the extreme disproportion in the allotment of the taxes. However,

ever, when the new Republican Government shall cause a more just distribution of imposts to be made, grounded upon true principles of taxation, the pressure hitherto sustained by the contributions will not only cease, but the revenue, without much distressing or being burthensome to the citizens, may amount to the sum of 10,000,000 dollars (1,250,000l.)

SECTION IX.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

THE form of Government is entirely democratic; the administration of public affairs is directed according to a Constitution, modelled after that of the French Republic; the Legislature consists of the Council of Elders, eighty in number; of another Council, having 160 deputies;

and of a Directory, composed of four ministers. All government commissions, deputations, and municipalities, are dependent on these authorities; and, consonant to the tenor of the Constitution, are as accountable to the Legislative Body, as the two Councils and Directory themselves are responsible to the people.

SECTION X.

DIVISION OF THE COUNTRY.

By virtue of a law, the whole territory of the Cisalpine Republic (the Swiss provinces, which were annexed to it in November, 1796, excepted) is divided into twenty departments, viz.

Departments.	Capitals.	Population.	Deputies.
1. Olone	Milan	193,819	15
2. Verbano	Varese	166,842	12
3. Lario	Como	137,264	12
			4. Delle

Departments.	Capitals.	Population.	Deputies.
4. Delle Montagne	Leco	160,042	12
5. Tefino	Pavia	156,471	12
6. Adda	Lodi & Crema	160,147	12
7. Serio	Bergamo	195,840	15
8. Adda & Oglio	<i>Undetermined</i>	169,410	12
9. Mella	Brescia	190,689	15
10. Benaco	Desenzano	150,895	9
11. Upper Po	Cremona	204,825	15
12. Mincio	Mantua	123,649	9
13. Crostolo	Reggio	172,587	12
14. Appennines	Massa Canara	70,822	6
15. Panaro	Modena	211,448	15
16. Reno	Bologna	199,300	16
17. Upper Padua	Cento	96,552	6
18. Lower Po	Ferrara	154,000	12
19. Lamone	Faenza	176,000	12
20. Rubico	Rimini	150,009	12

So that 3,239,572 ^{votes} for 244

TOPOGRAPHY OF THE CISALPINE REPUBLIC.

1. *Department of the Olone*

Derives its name from the river Olona, rises
in the vicinity of the Lago di Lugano,
C 4 passes

passes Milan, and falls into the Po, between St. Zenone and Porto Morono. This department is a part of what was formerly the Duchy of Milan, of which we shall describe the following places :

Milan, *Mailan Mediolanum*, which stands in a plain on the river Olona, and has the advantage of the two navigable canals communicating with the rivers Tessino and Adda, is, at the same time, the capital of the department, and of the whole Republic. This city was built by the Gauls, in the year 395, after the building of Rome ; it has been besieged forty-four times, two-and-twenty times taken, and four times entirely destroyed. Notwithstanding all which devastation, it rose again out of its ruins, and was so populous in the sixteenth century, that in the year 1524, according to report, no less than 300,000 persons were

were carried off by the plague : at present there are only 150,000 inhabitants in it. The city has twenty-two gates, sixty-one churches, and many public buildings, some of which are magnificent : it is about ten miles in circumference, in which are many squares. The streets are more crooked than rectilineal, but are well paved. The fortifications consist of a wall, a rampart, and, at some distance, six bastions, upon which stands a citadel, very much fortified during this last war. Among the principal buildings we observe

The cathedral, dedicated to Saints Mary and Thecla. The foundation of this church was laid in the year 1386; and, although never completed on its original plan, nor equalling in bulk either the church of St. Peter at Rome, or that of St. Paul in London, yet it deserves our notice,

notice, on account of its size, splendor, and the 4000 statues of marble, with which it is adorned. Fifty-two pillars (many of which are of such a circumference, that three men can scarcely embrace them) support the arch, and are all of marble, as is the greatest part of the internal surface of the walls. This church, like all Italian churches, is very dark, owing to the painting of its windows ("casting a dim religious light.") Here lie the remains of the former cardinal and archbishop of Milan, the canonized Charles Borromeus, in a coffin of inestimable value, wrought in silver and mountain crystal. We next observe the archiepiscopal palace, the church of St. Alexander, the church formerly belonging to the Jesuits, with the college founded by Charles Borromeus, the Library and Observatory, to the superintendence of which the celebrated mathematician, Orioni, was appointed;

pointed ; in the middle of the city, the Ambrosian College, founded by Frederic Borromeus, with the great Library, which was so much increased by the Cardinal Gilbert Borromeus, containing 90,000 volumes, many paintings, and 15,011 manuscripts : from this collection, the French General Buonaparte, in 1796, sent many paintings and manuscripts to Paris. The Grand Lazaretto, which is only opened when the plague reigns, is 16,000 yards in length, and almost as many in breadth ; it is encircled with a ditch, and internally with piazzas, and contains 300 wards. The Great Hospital, built by Francis Sforzia, is capable of containing 1600 patients, and 1000 foundlings ; its income amounting to 100,000 guilders (11,666l.) yearly. The building near the cathedral, where the former government assembled, now appropriated to the two Councils of the Republic,

public, the new hall of the Municipality, together with many other palaces in and out of the town, belonging to private persons. In Milan flourish the principal manufactures of the Republic, viz. a great manufacture of Faience and Porcelain, a silk manufactory, &c. On the 15th of May, 1796, the French took possession of the town of Milan; on the 18th of June or (30th Prairial) they opened the trenches against the citadel; and on the 29th of June (or 11th of Messidor), General Despinoy took it by capitulation, and at the same time all Austrian Lombardy (except Mantua); which province, renouncing the sovereign of Austria, occasioned the foundation of the Cisalpine Republic to be laid by a general administration, instituted at Milan. This administration, as early as the 6th of October, raised the first legion of Lombardy for their defence, and soon afterwards

afterwards the Cispadan Legions were raised and clothed in the same uniform. Among the beautiful country-houses in the environs of Milan, we are delighted with the Castellaccio, or Castellezzo, about two leagues from the town; that of Simonet two Italian miles from the town. This last building, the two wings of which, on the garden side, are parallel to each other, at about fifty-eight paces distance, has such an incomparable echo, that a human voice may be heard forty times, and the report of a pistol will be sixty-eight times repeated.

Biccocco, a village near Milan, where the French were defeated by the Austrians, in the year 1522.

Linato, on the river Lambro, with a palace, belonging to the Borromeo family.

Vimercato,

Vimercato, on the Malgora, and Algate, on the Lambro, are two fruitful and populous villages.

Marignano, or Melignano, a town on the Lambro, has a citadel, in the vicinity of which Francis I, King of France, gained the victory in the famous battle (A.D. 1515) with the Swifs.

Binasco, a village, which, on account of its revolting against the French, on the 24th of May, 1796, was set on fire by them, is situated on a navigable canal, connected with Milan and the Tessino.

Abiagrasso, situated on a navigable channel, which runs from hence partly towards Milan, and partly towards Pavia, called Naviglio and Naviglio Grande, coming out of the Tessino, below Sesto.

Turbigo,

Turbigo, a town on the same canal. Seprio, Castellanza, Barabiasco, and Rho, are four fruitful small towns, situated on the Olona.

Mouza, Monætia, Moguntiacum, a town situated on a little island, in the river Lambro. In this town was formerly kept a golden crown, formed with an internal hoop of iron, and, therefore, called the *iron crown*, with which the German Emperors, in former times, were crowned as Kings of Lombardy.

2. *The Department of Verbano* contains 166,842 souls, from whom twelve representatives are elected.

Varese, situated on the Verbano, and near a lake, which falls into the Lago Maggiore. It is the capital of the department,

ment, and not far from it lies the Madona del Monte, a place formerly celebrated for the number of pilgrimages which were made to it.

Sesto, a fortified town on the passage of the Tessino, out of the Lago Maggiore.

Angera, Bozzola, Rocca, and Luvino, are fruitful villages on the east border of the same lake.

Mendrisio, a fruitful town, the capital of one of the four (commonly called) Italian Bailiwicks of the same name, contains eighteen and a half square miles, and 16,000 inhabitants. These four bailiwicks belonged formerly to the Swiss, but are, at present, incorporated with the Cisalpine Republic.

Lucano,

Lucano, or Lugano, situated on a lake of the same name, is the capital of a former bailiwick, containing sixty square miles, and 30,000 souls.

Lucarno, Locarno, or Luggaris, on the north-west bank of the Lago di Maggiore, is the capital of a former bailiwick, and contains seventy-four square miles, and 30,000 inhabitants.

Bellinzone, or Bellenz, situate on the Tessino, which discharges itself into the Lago di Maggiore, near this place, is also the capital of a former bailiwick, of seven and a half square miles, and 15,000 inhabitants. In these four bailiwicks, every village follows a peculiar profession, art, or business. The men travel abroad, particularly to Italy, and generally to Rome, where they follow their respective professions.

sions. The domestic concerns are committed to their wives, to whom they pay a visit occasionally. When they depart again, they take their boys with them, who are made useful in their father's professions.

Mariano, north of Monza, is a plentiful small town.

3. *The Department of the Lario* contains the whole west bank of the Lake of Como, and 137,264 inhabitants, who elect twelve deputies.

Como, a very old town, on the southwestern outlet of the Lago di Como, is situated in a district entirely surrounded with hills, and constitutes the capital of the department. There are twelve parish churches, and a bishop. The houses are
well

well built. The number of the inhabitants amount to 18,000, who chiefly maintain themselves by the silk and cloth manufactures. In this town were born Pliny the younger, and Jovius.

Cambione, or Campione, Ostena, and Porlezza, are agreeable and fruitful places, situate on the Lake of Lugano.

Canobio, Briena, Dabito, Bolniza, Tremezzo, Monasio, Rezemico, Crema, Musso, Stazona, Gravedono, Damasio, and Sorigo, are very abundant and delightful places, situated on the west bank of the Lago di Como; and Gegno, Parlasca, Pliniana, Cusano, St. Giovanni, Lepia, and Pelasio, stand on the east bank of this lake.

4. *The Department Delle Montagne, or of
the Mountains,*

as well as the preceding, is a part of the former county of Como, on the east bank of this last mentioned lake, and contains 160,042 souls, who elect twelve deputies.

Lecco stands on the south-east arm of the Lago di Como, out of which the Adda passes below this ancient town. It is the capital of the department, and is rendered flourishing by its various manufactures, and its extensive trade.

Castelletto stands on a lake formed by the river Lambro : Alzate, Manterfano, Archinto, Carugo, and Magre, are fruitful spots.

Marchiesa and Pescaglio, on the western border of the south-east arm of the Lago di Como, St. Dionysi, not very distant from
the

the source of the Lambro, Canzonal on the Lambro, Galbiate and Gorlate, on the western bank opposite Lecco, are lively and agreeable places.

Olgiate near Lecco, Aqua, not far from the former, Berbeno, Mandello, and Oglio, on the eastern bank of the Lake of Como, Bajedo, north of the former, Barso, Introbio, Pastaro, west of the latter, Lierna, Bellano, Derio, Corena, Pieno, Doro, not far from the mountains of Introbio and Monteggio, are altogether charmingly situated on the eastern bank of the Lake of Como, and are very flourishing.

Fort de Fuentes, near the junction of the Adda with the Lake of Como, at its north-eastern point. This fort was formerly very considerable, and built, A.D. 1603, to oppose the Grisons, by Count Fuentes, the

Spanish Governor at Milan ; the garrison of which fort often required to be exchanged, on account of the unwholesome air. In the middle of June, 1796, a column of French troops marched against this fort, carried, and afterwards demolished it.

5. *The Department of the Tessino* comprehends a part of the former principality of Pavia, and contains 156,471 inhabitants, who return twelve members to the Legislative Body.

Pavia, Ticinum, Papia, an ancient but thinly inhabited town on the Tessino or Ticino, is about nine miles distance from Milan : it is the capital of the department, and the see of a bishop. The celebrated university of Pavia, founded by Charles the Great, and renovated by Charles IV, possesses a good library, an anatomical theatre, and

and a celebrated botanical garden ; but the most valuable articles belonging to all these institutions, have been carried off by the French. Exclusive of the cathedral, there are eighteen parish-churches, containing many remarkable objects; a castle, with a citadel badly fortified ; which, together with the town, the French took from the Austrians, on the 14th May, 1796, without firing a shot.

Sessia, a plentiful town on the Tessino, Matta and Trivalzo, on the canal, and are two opulent places.

Villa Nasco and Basno, two small places, situate on the canal that comes from Milan.

Certosa, a celebrated Carthusian convent, instituted by Giovanni Gallazo Visconti, the first Duke of Milan, is three miles

distant from Pavia, and almost in the centre of that great park, the square wall of which is twenty miles, and reaches nearly to Pavia. Here Francis, King of France, was taken prisoner on the 20th February, 1525, in a battle with the Austrians, during the siege of the town.

Spirago and Bornaco, with Settimo on the Olona, in the park, and are fruitful places.

Compiano, Geranzago, Cortelona, Ghignelo, Porto Morono on the Po, Pinardo and Casone on the Po, not very distant from the Lambro, are very fertile places.

6. *The Department of the Adda* contains the whole former country of Lodi and the Cremaſco, and comprehends 160,147 inhabitants, who are entitled to elect twelve deputies.

Lodi,

Lodi, a great and well-built town on the Adda, has a strong castle, and is every two years, alternately with Crema, the capital of the department. This last town, three miles from Old Lodi, was built by the Emperor Frederic Barbarossa, in the year 1158, after he had destroyed the city of Milan, on account of rebellion. Lodi is the see of a bishop ; has, exclusive of the cathedral and two collegiate churches, seventeen parish-churches, and 20,000 inhabitants, who manufacture good faience porcelain ; at the same time they, as well as the other inhabitants of that department, make the best Parmesan cheeses. This bridge over the Adda is 600 feet in length, and celebrated on account of the battle of the 11th of May, 1796, which the French General-in-chief, Buonaparte, gained from the Austrian General, Beaulieu, who had not adopted the most judicious measures of defence.

defence. The consequence of this loss was, that the whole of Austrian Lombardy fell into the hands of the French, together with great quantities of military stores, cannon, ammunition, and magazines, in various parts of the Milanese, which enabled the French General to pursue the Austrians with vigour.

Old Lodi, or Lodi Vecchio, in former times, Laus, or Lauda Pompeia, was formerly a pleasant and considerable town. The inhabitants of Milan destroyed it, and, therefore, were punished by the Emperor, Frederic Barbarossa, in the manner just mentioned.

Montanaso, Riale, near Lodi, Preda, Terra Novate, Pompola, Soltarigo, are all situated on the Adda, and are opulent places.

Mutſa, or Muzza, on the river Muzza, between Lodi and Old Lodi, Uſſago, Sac-cognago, Zorleſco, Caſtiglione, on the Muzza, near its influx into the Adda, are fruitful places.

Botta and Caroffa, two conſiderable places on the Po, oppoſite Piacenza, where the French General-in-chief, Buonaparte, paſſed the Po with his army, almoſt without the leaſt reſiſtance, on the 7th of May, 1796, while the Auſtrian General, Beau-lieu, expecting to be attacked in the entrenchments he had thrown up with ſo much expence, between the Teſſino and Sèſſia, and along the Locogna and the Tre-doppio, in the Sardinian ſtates, remained entirely quiet until the French had paſſed the Po, when he ſent 10,000 men and 1000 horſe, with twenty cannon, after them, cauſing his troops to march into the entrenched village.

Fombio,

Fombio, near the Po. Here this Austrian corps was defeated, after a stubborn resistance, on the 8th of May, 1796, and compelled to retreat to the Adda.

Casale and Codogna, two considerable places, where the French defeated the Austrians, on the 9th of May, 1796, and compelled them, in consequence of a bloody battle, to retreat partly towards Lodi, and partly towards Piccighitone over the Adda, where, on the day following, they lost the famous battle of Lodi.

Corna, a village not far from Fombio ; Mocaftorna on the Adda, formerly a well fortified place, with a castle ; and Castell Nono, near the influx of the Adda into the Po.

To this department is also annexed the former Venetian territory of Crema, seventy-

four miles in length, forty-six miles broad, and 230 miles in circumference, between the Adda and the Oglio. Its surface is, in general, even, the eminence of La Costa excepted, and brings forth all sort of corn in abundance, together with flax and silk, but a very small quantity of wine. The number of inhabitants in one town, four villages, and fifty-three parishes, amounts to 36,000.

Crema is situated in a plain on the river Serio and Travacone; the town is well built, the streets spacious; it has a fortified castle, and eight barracks, 155 Venetian feet in circumference. It is, every two years, alternately with Lodi, the capital of the department, and contains 8800 inhabitants, with several fine palaces and churches, the number of which, exclusive of the convents, amounts to thirty-three.

Among

Among the many charitable institutions, we distinguish particularly the hospital, founded, in 1277, by fourteen noble families; the foundling hospital; and an hospital for mendicants. The principal public squares are the Square del Castello, the Place d'Armes, and the square of the Cathedral, around which are the palaces of the bishop, that of the representatives of the people, the cathedral, and other splendid buildings. In the suburb of this city (east of the river Serio, over which passes a bridge 604 feet in length) is situated the elegant church of Maria della Croce, and on the other side of it the market, built with large stones, and possessing every requisite convenience.

Offanengo, a very old place, situated on various canals, and on the road of Breschia: inhabitants 1200.

Credera,

Credera, a village on the eminence of La Costa. Here the order of the Austin Friars originated, and from hence spread itself all over the world. The following places belonged formerly to the Duchy of Milan, viz.

Rivolta Secca, with its castle, Agnadello, above Crema, near the Po, are two little places, where the French, in 1509, defeated the Venetians.

Vailate, a small town, situated on a canal which runs out of the Adda into the Serio; Carravagio and Treviglio, are fruitful places.

Melzo, a small town on the Molgora, produces with provisions in tolerable plenty.

Caffano, a small town, between the Adda and a canal which goes from this river to
Milan.

Milan. Here Prince Eugene, in 1705, gave battle to the Duke de Vendome, when both parties claimed the victory.

Castell de Trezzo, on the Adda, a fertile place.

7. *The Department of the Serio* contains 195,803 inhabitants, who elect fifteen representatives ; and

8. *The Department of the Adda and Oglio* (the chief town of which is not yet determined, has 169,410 inhabitants, who elect twelve representatives) constitute the former Venetian territory of the Bergamesco. It is bounded on the north by the Valteline, at present forming a part of the Republic, on the east by the river Oglio and the lake Iseo, on the south and west by the former Duchy of Milan, from which it is separated
by

by the Adda and the artificial canal of Bergamesco. The territory of the Bergamesco is forty geographical miles in length, and thirty broad ; its atmosphere is wholesome ; the land hilly, and abounding in woods, but in some parts flat and fertile ; it produces corn only six months in the year (unlike the rest of Italy, which has two, three, and sometimes more harvests) ; but, on the other hand, its meadows are surprisingly rich ; for which reason, the inhabitants are much occupied in breeding cattle, making cheese and butter : they are also employed in manufacturing cloth, silk, iron, &c. ; there are likewise several cannon and iron foundries, iron-mills, together with marble, mill, and whetstone quarries, of which there is a tolerable number, form a considerable branch of commerce. The inhabitants of this country are very diligent, active, and commercial ; and in one large

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and twenty small towns, forty large villages, and 300 parishes, 365,213 souls are contained.

Bergamo is built on ten small hills, in the form of an amphitheatre. It is fortified with walls, bastions, and ditches, and connected with two castles, one of which is situated on the highest point of the town, the other on the hill of St. Vigilio. Including the suburbs, it is seven Italian miles in circumference, has four gates, as many barracks, many fine buildings, fourteen parish-churches, twelve monasteries, twelve nunneries (at present abolished), and 2500 inhabitants. It is the capital of the department of Serio, and its principal buildings are the hall of the Municipality, the architecture of which is from a plan of *Scamozzi's*, the bishop's palace, the cathedral, which contains several good paintings, the church of
St.

St. Maria Maggiore, remarkable for the chapel of the celebrated Venetian General, Barthol. Coleone, who was the first that carried heavy artillery on marches. The churches of St. Grata, St. Aleſſandro, all capital edifices, as are the palaces of the citizens Terſi, Sanchi, Betammi, Sezzi, Maccaffoli, &c. The palace, commonly called the Fiera, is alſo well built, and in it is kept a celebrated yearly fair, at the end of Auguſt. The Fiera is a quadrangle, containing 500 well-built apartments, and ſituated between the ſuburbs of St. Leonardo and St. Antonio ; it is entirely compoſed of free ſtone ; in its centre ſtands a fountain of marble, and a ſquare, or place, for the benefit of trading. The fair for cattle is kept behind this building, in a field where a great number of horſes, cows, aſſes, and other beaſts, are generally collected. At this fair, which is much frequented by Swiſs and Griſon

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traders,

traders, the inhabitants of the Bergamesco dispose, principally, of their woollen and silk manufacture; during which period, comedies and plays are acted. In the environs of the town there are many fine villages, appearing like suburbs, and contain 4000 inhabitants.

The district Martinengo, so called from the town of the same name, contains 3000 inhabitants, has a castle, and is surrounded with walls.

The district Romano has also a town with walls, an old castle surrounded with ditches, and contains 3000 inhabitants. A great corn-market is kept here, which regulates the price of corn for the whole province.

The Vale of St. Martino, with twenty-seven parishes, and 11,000 inhabitants.

The

The vale Imagna, so called from the rivulet Imagna, has nineteen parishes, and 13,000 inhabitants. We notice particularly the ancient town Almeno St. Salvatore, as being particularly beautiful, consists of two divisions, and that of Almeno St. Bartholommeo.

The lower Vale of Brembana, so named from the river Brembo, abounds in pastures, cattle, coals, wool, and filk, and carries on an extensive traffic in these articles ; it has fourteen parishes, and 8400 inhabitants.

The upper Vale of Brembana has thirteen parishes and 6000 inhabitants. Its capital is the town of Serima, the birth-place of *Jacob Palma*, the painter.

The Vale of Brembano above the Goggia, that is, above the two great pyramidal

stones, on the west end of the Brembo, abounds in meadows, good cheese, and iron-mines. It has eighteen parishes, and 5000 souls.

The Vale of Upper Seriana contains mines, with plenty of vitriol and copper, has a profitable trade with cloth and iron-ware, thirty-six parishes, and 17,000 souls, 3000 of which live in Elusone, where a good iron and corn market is kept.

The Vale of Gandino, or Middle Seriana, has fertile grounds, excellent pastures, and flocks; it contains twelve parishes, and 12,000 inhabitants. The chief town is Gandino, a well-built and populous place, with a considerable trade in cloth and silk.

The Vale of Lower Seriana has a considerable silk trade; it contains twelve communes,

munes, or parishes, and 11,000 souls. The chief town is Nembro, a town on the canal, which comes out of the river Serio. Albino, on the mouth of this canal, is a little well-built town, with a considerable trade, &c. Great and Little Alzano are two elegant small towns, situated on a canal, having in their neighbourhood quarries of mill and whetstones.

The Vale of Scalvae, on the confines of the Valteline, is replete with profitable iron-mines, and is watered by the Dezza, which falls into the Oglio. It has sixteen parishes, and 4000 inhabitants. The chief town is Vilminoreu.

The vale Uverara has seven parishes, and 3000 inhabitants.

The vale Taleggio, the chief town of
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which is Piccino, has four parishes and 2,000 inhabitants.

The vale Torta is the most indigent of all, and has a few iron-mills.

9. *The Department of the Mella or Mela* contains 190,689 inhabitants, who return fifteen deputies to Milan ; and

10. *The Department of the Benaco* contains 150,895 inhabitants, who elect nine deputies. These departments constitute the former territory of the Breschiano, and that part of the Veronese now annexed to the Cisalpine Republic. The soil of the territory of the Breschiano is, in some parts, hilly and sterile, but in others flat, and so very fertile, that wheat, flax, and millet, are sown upon one and the same piece of land, in the same year. In general, every
kind

kind of corn, hemp, flax, maize, olives, and fruit, thrive here very well: and the wine, called *vino santo*, whose grapes are not pressed nor ferment before February, is even superior to the Grecian wines. A very good oil is also obtained from the grapes after the wine has been expressed from them. This department abounds in rich meadows and pastures, for which reason, the inhabitants of Lodi and Bergamo send their cattle to graze in these parts, and feed them with hay during the winter in stables, which they hire for that purpose. The silk trade is so considerable, that it affords an annual balance to the amount of 500,000 rixdollars (87,500l.)

Fishing is very profitable, and the navigable lakes that serve for that purpose are the Lago d'Iseo (*Lacus Sebinus*, or *Sevinus*), from which arises the river Oglio, which

which produces gold sand; the little lake called Lago d'Idro, through which the river Chiese runs into the Oglio; the Lago di Garda, the Adda, which has also gold sand, the small rivers Garza and Mella, together with various canals, some being navigable, others only water the pastures and corn-fields. The mountains contain much iron, copper, granites, and topazes. This territory comprehends nine large towns, four market towns, 300 villages, 52,235 families, 330,000 souls, whose whole store of cattle, in 1795, consisted of 60,000 oxen and cows, 10,000 horses, mules, and asses, and 53,000 sheep and goats. Trade, manufactures, and arts, are in a most flourishing state. There are, among others, forty-three spinning manufactures, ten paper mills, 178 oil presses, 1228 wind-mills, eighteen iron mills, twenty-three gun manufactures, 268 iron-ware manufactures, four copper-ware manufactures, nine saw mills, forty-six cloth

cloth fullers, sixty-seven silk, 733 linen and cotton looms, 2674 coarse linen looms, and forty-two driers. This territory contains the following places worthy of note :

Brischia, or Brixia, whose latitude is $45^{\circ} 31-2$ minutes north, is situated in a plain, at the foot of a few small hills, and intersected by the rivers Mella and Garza. The town is rather long, surrounded with walls, and has a castle, situated on an eminence, for its protection. Its circumference is about nine miles: the streets are badly paved; and, exclusive of the few good buildings in the twelve parishes, there were formerly in the town fifteen monasteries, and as many nunneries, two hospitals, five other religious houses, and two pawn offices. It was also the residence of a bishop, appointed by the archbishop of Milan. Among the most remarkable buildings,

buildings, at present, are the following: the cathedral church, an edifice of the Corinthian order, built in 1605, by the assistance of the learned Bishop and Cardinal Querini; the old one, which stood on the site of a temple, formerly dedicated to Diana, being deemed useless; the well-built churches of St. Agatha, of St. Afra, ornamented with excellent paintings; the Church di Miracoli, formerly belonging to the Jesuits; that of St. Lazaro and Celso, with an altar-piece by Titian; the church of St. Faustino and Giovita, which has several excellent paintings and decorations of marble; the little church of St. Mary, in the market-place, built by Palladio; and, finally, that of St. Lorenzo; the Hall of the Municipality, built, in 1492, upon a spot where, in former times, stood a temple of Vulcan, and rebuilt by Palladio, in consequence of the conflagration, in the year

1575 ; the National Library, built in 1747, on one side of the episcopal garden, by Cardinal Querini, with a collection of choice books ; the palaces of citizens Mantinengo, Gambara, Fe, Barbisoni, and Avogradi, the two latter of which contained very remarkable collections of paintings ; Mazuchelli's Cabinet of Coins was, previous to the war, one of the greatest curiosities in Breschia ; lastly, we may notice the large and beautiful Play-house, and the Academy of the Filarmonici, one of the most ancient in Italy. The inhabitants of this town, 48,000 in number, occupy themselves partly with agriculture, the breeding of silk worms, with the above-mentioned fabrication of guns, iron, copper, and other wares, and partly in trading with the manufactured productions of nature, in the fabrication of which, the mills of the Garza and Mella are of infinite service. The inha-

bitants are supposed to clear, yearly, 200,000 rixdollars (35,000l.) by their silk trade, 100,000 (87,500l.) by their flax, and a like sum by their iron trade, exclusive of the no less profitable commerce in wool and linen, and the oil pressed out of the raisins. Among the many unfortunate accidents that have happened to this town, we may enumerate the blowing up of the gunpowder magazine, with 2000 quintals of gunpowder, by which accident a part of the town wall was demolished, and 2000 persons lost their lives. The eight villages in the vicinity of the town constitute, as it were, its suburbs; and in the whole of the former districts of the town, there are 200,000 inhabitants, among whom 45,000 are farmers.

The Quadra, or district of Iseo, extends above the eastern bank of the lake Iseo, and

its isles, and comprehends one small town, thirteen villages, and 7000 inhabitants. Isco, formerly called Sebino, is a populous small town, surrounded with walls, and is situated on the lake. Monte de Isola is a tract of mountainous land, about nine miles in length, and five in breadth, containing several villages.

The Quadra Palazzolo, with ten parishes, and 8000 inhabitants, extends along the other side of the river Oglio. Palazzolo on the Oglio, and road to Bergamo, is a small town.

Capriolo, situated on a canal that runs out of the lake Isco, is an agreeable village, and Cologne an agreeable place, at the foot of the hill Orfano.

The Quadra of Gussago, north of the town, comprehends, in thirteen communes,

10,000

10,000 souls. Its principal places are the populous little town Gussago, on the foot of the eminences, and the village Rodengo.

The Quadra of Rovato contains 12,000 inhabitants in ten parishes. Rovato, on the road of Bergamo, is a pretty well-built little town, with 5000 inhabitants.

The Quadra of Castrezato has ten parishes, and 7000 inhabitants. Castrezato, situated on a canal, and Frenzano, are the principal places.

The Quadra of Pontoglio, with a small town of the same name, situated on the Oglio, has many canals.

The Quadra of Chiare, or Chiari, has three parishes, and 9000 inhabitants, 7000 of whom live in the little town Chiare, which has many canals.

The

The Quadra of Travagliato contains six parishes, and 5000 souls, 2000 living in the small town of the same name.

The Quadra of Pompiano, with seven parishes, and 3500 inhabitants, is so called from a small town of the same name.

The Quadra of Quinzano, contains twelve parishes; with 7000 souls; the chief town of which is Quinzano, situated on the little river Savarona, having 3000 inhabitants.

The Quadra of Mairono, west of the river Mella, has, exclusive of a capital of the same name, eleven parishes, and 4000 souls.

The Quadra of Pontelvico contains, in five parishes, 10,000 inhabitants; the town of Pontevico alone containing 6000, and

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has

has a bridge, a castle, and a considerable trade.

The Quadra Bagnolo, east of the river Mella, and, at the same time, on both sides of the river Garza, has thirteen parishes, and 8000 souls, including the 1500 inhabitants of the small town Bagnola, on the river Garza.

The Quadra of Manerbio, with a small town of the same name, on the Mella, the inhabitants of which amount to 3000, has four parishes, and 5000 souls.

The Quadra of Gottolengo contains, exclusive of some ports, only the small town Gottolengo, situated on a canal, with 2500 inhabitants.

The Quadra of Calvisano, eastward on the Naviglio, contains, beside the chief town
Calvisano

Calvisano with its 3000 souls, two parishes, and 2000 inhabitants.

The Quadra of Gambara, on the boundaries of Mantua, has three parishes, and 4000 souls, 2000 of whom live in the charming town Gambara, on the Naviglio.

The Quadra of Ghedi, with five parishes, and 7000 inhabitants. Ghedi, a well-built little town between the Naviglio and Seriola, has 3200 souls. Lenno, a small town, with 3000 inhabitants.

The Quadra of Carpenedolo, on the river Seriola Chiese, contains 4000 souls in a single little town, and of the same name.

The Quadra of Montechiaro contains two parishes, and 6800 inhabitants, of which number 5600 live in the small town Montechiaro, on the road of Mantua.

The Quadra of Rezzato, with eleven parishes, and 14,000 souls: in this Quadra we observe Rezzato, on the Naviglio, containing 2000 inhabitants; Calcinato, eastward on the Seriola Chiese, with 3000 souls; Castenendolo, a well-built little town on an eminence, containing 2000 inhabitants.

The Quadra of Govardo contains ten parishes, and 8000 souls. The small town of the same name, containing 2000 inhabitants, is situated on the river Chiese.

The Quadra of Nava, including the small town of Nava, situated on the Garza, with 1500 inhabitants, contains eight parishes, and 5000 souls.

The Quadra of Orzi Novi, on the Oglio, contains four parishes, and 4000 inhabitants,

tants, of whom 3,000 live in the fortified town Orzi Noyi, on the Oglio.

Among the twenty estates, formerly feudal, containing 20,000 souls, the principal are Verola, Alghise, an elegant little town on the Savarona, with 3000 inhabitants; Pralboino, on the Mella, is a village containing 2500 souls; Urago d'Oglio, Pavona, Gabiano, Breda, Breda Gambarà, &c. To the

10. *Department of the Benaco*

belongs a part of the territory of Verona, and the whole of the country formerly called the territory of Salò, or Riviera de Salò, or Patria della Riviera, situated on the lake of Garda, eighty Italian miles in length, and fifteen broad; the soil is partly mountainous, and partly even, and exhibits one of the most charming spots in Italy. The air is very salubrious, and the earth

abounds in corn, garden herbs, fruit, lemons, oranges, wine, oil, and silk ; and in the interior of the mountains, iron, lead, copper, marble, granite, and crystal, are found. The river Chiese, the lake d'Idro, the Toscolano, and lake of Garda, afford fish in abundance ; nor is there any want of venison in general. Exclusive of the metal manufactures, great trade is carried on with linen and thread manufacture. This territory contains one large and several smaller towns, and 150 villages, included in forty-two parishes. We remark here,

The Quadra of Campagna, between the Chiese and the Lago di Garda, which has ten parishes.

Dessenzano, a fine and well-built little town, on the border of the lake of Garda,
is

is the capital of the department of the Lago di Garda, or Benaco ; it has 3,400 inhabitants, who have a considerable trade, on account of the thoroughfare from Breschia to Krona, and its advantageous position. A weekly corn market is held here, which is much frequented.

Pozzolengo, a town, with 2,000 souls. Bedizzole contains 3,000 inhabitants, and is the greatest and most fertile of all. At no great distance, is a bridge crossing the Chiese, and pretty remarkable, in consequence of a battle which happened between *Galeazzo Visconti* and *John Acud*.

The Quadra of Val Tenese has eight parishes, scattered, in general, among the hills.

The Quadra of Salo is situated almost in the centre, where the river Chiese is

most distended from the waters of the Lago di Garda, and consists of three parishes. The capital is

Salo, an open town, at the foot of the high mountain Monte Pennino, north of an arm of the Benacus, or Lago di Garda, which is five miles broad. It has 5,000 inhabitants, who possess manufactures, and a good trade. The French troops took possession of this town on the 8th of May, 1796, and were driven out of it on the 29th of July, by the Austrian General, *Wurmser*, who commanded the army at that period; but the French retook it the 31st of July.

The Quadra of Maderno, rather east of Salo, contains three populous parishes; of which are particularly to be remarked,

Toscolano, a town on the river Toscolano ;

lano ; it has a bridge consisting of one arch, and constructed of stone ; 2800 inhabitants, who possess cloth manufactures, paper-mills, and mills for making iron wire ; spinning-houses, &c.

The Quadra of Gargnano, with five parishes ; the principal places of which are,

Gargnano, a small town, situated near the lake, has 3,400 inhabitants ; Campione, on the borders of the lake, possesses vast plantations of olives and mulberry trees, a profitable carp fishery, good iron manufactures, and fabricates goods to the amount of 40,000 Venetian sequins yearly.

The Quadra of Montagna, situated in the hills, has ten parishes ; of which we mention,

Bobarno,

Bobarno, or Boarno, a town situated on the Chiese, has 1,000 inhabitants, who possess considerable iron manufactures; La Degagna, a parish consisting of several villages, who possess a quarry of very fine touchstone.

In the former district, Val Camonica, or the Vale of Camonica, situate on the lake Iseo, 221 miles in length, 46 broad, and almost surrounded with high mountains, we find iron and copper mines, fine marble, granites, &c. ten iron foundries, which make yearly 30,000 castings, and 100 forges, each of which manufactures 500 pounds of iron daily, which makes yearly, excluding the holidays, ten millions of pounds; venison is in abundance, but little corn. Forty thousand souls, live in fifty-five parishes, who possess, beside iron and other metallic manufactories, a very

active wool-trade, a stock of cattle, consisting of 14,000 large horned cattle, 50,000 sheep and goats. We only mention farther

Brenno, or Bre, a small town, with its fort, built on the east of the river Oglio, and contains 1000 inhabitants. Pisogne, on the north bank of the lake Iseo, a small town, with a harbour, contains 2000 souls, who possess three iron foundries, employ many forges, and carry on a very active trade. Civate, with 500 inhabitants. Edolo, Cemmo, Rogno, Darso, Cortine, Sonico, Malonno, Artogne, &c. are likewise considerable places.

In the Val, or Valley of Trompia, on the river Mella, there are twenty-three gun manufactories, twenty-eight iron manufactories, and four iron foundries, in nineteen parishes, with 13,000 souls; a great
number

number of the latter carry on the breeding of cattle to a great extent. The principal places are :

Gardone, on the Mella, a small town, containing 1300 inhabitants, who possess many gun manufactories, and carry on an extensive trade ; Collo, a village, having iron foundries and mines ; Bovegno, a village, with two iron foundries, and an extensive breed of cattle ; Pieve and St. Apollonie, in the Valley of Lumezzano, two villages, with 2000 souls ; Tavernola, on the Mella, &c.

The Vale of Sabbia, on the Caferro, and the mountains Maniva and Giulemo, has twenty-six parishes, and 13,000 inhabitants, who maintain themselves by breeding cattle, by the iron forges, iron foundries, and cloth manufactories. We farther observe
Bagolino,

Bagolino, a small town on the river Caffero, which precipitates itself from the highest mountains of the vale Camonica, into the Lago d'Isèo, contains 3600 souls, with an iron-foundry, ten iron forges, and two fulling mills; Vestone, on the Chiese, has one iron-foundry; Nozza, a very old place, situated in the vale; Rocca d'Anfo, a fort, built upon a perpendicular rock, rising above the Lake of Isèo.

The territory of Asola, on the Chiese and Naviglio, contains six parishes, and 8000 inhabitants. Asola, situated on the Chiese, is a frontier town, with 4000 souls, and has a pawn-office, an Academy of Sciences, called De' Rinovati; Casaloldo, Remedello, Casalmoro, &c. are villages. Of 5000 inhabitants of

The territory of ^vLonato, or Lonado,

4000

4000 live in the town Lonato, which is situated on the road to Verona, where the Austrian General, Wurmser, after a most obstinate resistance, was, on the 31st of July, 1796, entirely defeated by the French General, Buonaparte ; the former, however, posted himself anew, with 25,000 men, between the Chiese and the village Scanello ; but here again he met with the same fate, and was compelled to retreat over the Mincio, after losing, in the space of five days, seventy field pieces, 6000 dead, and 15,000 prisoners.

The following isles in the Lago di Garda, appertain to the Republic : 1. The Isle of the Minorites, opposite Salo, about four and a half miles in length, and two and a half broad, and has on it a very old convent of Minorites ; 2. Belvedere, or St. Peter, situated before the cape, opposite St. Fermo,
in

in the territory of Salò. The following appertain likewise to the department :

The Podestà, or Government of Peschiera, otherwise Besc'hiera, called, in the middle age, Pischiera, and in former times Arilica, contains one village and a fort.

Peschiera, situated toward the southern end of the Lago di Garda, and at the origin of the Mincio, where it runs out of the lake, passing towards Mantua, is a small, but very important fort, which the former Republic of Venice caused to be built, A.D. 1549, after the war of Cambray, according to the plan of the famous Duke of Urdino. It has but a few houses, and a small arsenal for some light galleys, which protect it on the side of the lake. The French took this important fort, abandoned by Beaulieu, on the 30th of May, 1796, without drawing

ing a single sword. Here the Austrian General, Wurmser, lost a battle on the 6th of August. Castellarò della Guffola, or Lagufello, is a village; Monzambano (*Mons Albanus*), a castle on the river Mincio; and Nogarole, a castle on the Tartaro.

The vicariate, or parish of Sermione, (*Sirmia*) comprehends, in a district of three miles, the peninsula Sermione, or Sirmio, in the lake Garda, which is connected with the continent, by a bridge. This place is very ancient, and was the birth-place of the Roman poet *Catullus*, to whom this place was most agreeable; hence some of the ruins are, to this day, called the *Grotto of Catullus*. The castle near it, has ditches; and its harbour, the entrance of which may be kept shut with iron chains, is surrounded with walls and towers. Not far from the peninsula in the lake, are a couple of sulphureous springs.

The vicariate of Valezo extends from the borders of the Mincio to the frontiers of Mantua, and contains the following places :

Valezso, or Valeggio, formerly a well-built fort, for defending the passages over the Mincio, is, at present, a town containing 4,800 inhabitants. Near it is situated the village of

Borghetto, separate from the former only by an old wall, which commences on this side of the Mincio, and extends, with towers and battlements, almost fifty miles. Near this place, General Buonaparte, on the 30th of May, 1796, crossed the Mincio, and defeated the Austrian General, Beaulieu, in such a manner, that he compelled him to retreat, with the remains of his army, towards Roveredo, in the Tyrol, abandoning the magazines, and a great part of the artillery.

Gerla, a village situated in the Fossa di St. Andrea.

The vicariate of Villa Franca contains three small towns, of which the well-built town Villa Franca, situated on the road to Mantua, and near the Fossa di St. Andrea, chiefly distinguishes itself.

The vicariate of the Isle of Scala borders on the latter, and is watered by the river Tartaro : it contains three small towns.

The Isle, or Isola della Scalla, so named from the family Scala, is a well-built and populous town.

The vicariate of Nogara, on the old Mantuan boundaries, comprehends six parishes.

Nogara, on the Tartaro, a village, which,
from

from its position in the Veronese, has a very unhealthy atmosphere.

The vicariates of Sanguine and Bovolon are also bounded by these marshes. We remark, that

Sanguine is a pretty and well-built little town, has a castle, and is situated between the rivers Tregon and Sanuda.

Bovolon, a well-built town, is situated on the river Menago.

The vicariate of Cerea borders on the marshes, and contains five parishes.

Cerea, the capital, is a well-built town on the river Menago. Here General Wurmsfer gained a battle, on the 11th of September, against the French.

Carpi, on the Adige, where the Austrians, in the year 1710, obtained a victory.

The vicariate of the isle Porcarizza has a low and marshy soil, and contains one small town, and seven villages.

Oppean, on the river Buffeto, is a pretty town.

The Island of Porcarizza has a village not far from the last-mentioned place.

11. *The Department of the Upper Po* contains the territory formerly called the Cremonese, with 204,825 souls, who return fifteen representatives.

Cremona, a town situated on the Po, has a ferry, is surrounded with walls, and defended by a fort called the *Holy Cross*.

Its

Its streets are large and handsome ; it is five miles in circumference, the see of a bishop, and the chief town of the department. We principally remark in it the cathedral church, near which is a square, with a high monument ; forty-four parish-churches, with 3000 inhabitants, who manufacture a great quantity of silk and violins : the university, however, is in a bad state. In the year 1702, the Austrians surprised the French troops, who were garrisoned in this town, and made them prisoners, together with the General-in-chief, Marshal de Villeroi, and many other Generals ; but, on the 12th of May, 1796, the French conquered the town and the citadel, without drawing a single sword.

Marasca, on the Canal of Oglio ; Cava and Spinadesco, not far from the Po ; Librafio and Marzalego, on the Canal of Oglio ; Aquanegra and Grotta, on the

Adda, are all places of business, and abounding in honey and flax.

Pizzighitone, a town with a castle, situated on the Adda, contains 400 souls. In this castle Francis I. was confined, after being made prisoner; and on the 12th of May, 1796, the French conquered it after a brisk cannonade, taking 400 Austrians prisoners.

Casalbuttano, Olsafalo, Cornadell, and Casalmorano, on the canal Oglio, are fruitful places.

Castell Leone, a town to the southward of Crema, contains 5000 inhabitants.

Soresma and Castelletto, on the Canal of Oglio; Fiesco, near Crema; Romenengo, Ticengo, Calignana, and Villanova, are all fertile places.

Fontanella,

Fontanella, a rich town, containing 2000 souls; Calzo, on the Oglio and Pamenengo, at the origin of a canal, connecting the Oglio, with the Po, below Cremona.

Soncino, a town on the Oglio, containing 4,500 inhabitants, St. Maria de Compagna, Bina on the Oglio; Vescovato a small town, Muffi Fossaglio, Mona Dolzo, Silvella, Pieve, St. Pietro, and Salvaterra, all of which are rich places, situated on the Delmona. The same may be said of Castel Ponzona, Scandellera, and Chiciola, situated near the Po.

Casal Maggiore, on the Po, is a town with 5,500 souls; Staffolo, near the Po; Roncadello, to the southward of the former; Casabellotto, on the Gambina and Motta, are all rich places. Gambalin is a small town, and lies quite opposite to

Sabioneta, the capital of a principality of the same name.

Bozzolo, on the Oglio, an agreeable and fortified town, with a citadel, was formerly the capital of a principality of the same name.

Rivalo, a rich little town.

Dofola, a rich town on the Po.

12. *The Department of the Mincio* comprehends the former Duchy of Mantua, with the principalities of Castiglione and Solferino, and contains 123,649 souls, who elect nine representatives. Its soil is very even, and, in some places, marshy, which is very prejudicial to health. The inhabitants are far from converting the grounds to all the useful purposes of which they

they are capable ; and the productions of nature are not here in that exuberance in which they would, by greater exertions, be produced. Maize, rice, flax, and hemp, are their most important commodities. Minerals are totally wanting, and their wood is imported from the Tyrol : but the breeding of horses and mules is very extensive.

Mantua, or Mantova, about 105 miles from Milan, is the chief town of the department, and situated on a lake formed by the river Mincio, or Menzo, eighteen miles in circumference, two miles broad, and from 200 to 500 feet deep ; the lake is denominated according to its various districts, Lago di Mezzo, Lago di Sotti, Lago di Pagnolo, Lago di Sopra. Two principal bridges, one named Ponte di Molini, the other Ponte di St. Giorgio,

Giorgio, are constructed on this lake, and lead to Mantua, and to the suburbs Porto di Fortezza. Mantua has a good citadel to the north, the Borgo di St. Giorgio to the north-east, the tower with the Borgo Cereseto to the south, and Chierale and Pradel-la toward the south-west. This strongly-fortified town is divided into two parts, which are, nevertheless, connected by six bridges. Besides an uncommonly-well fortified citadel, it has several fine squares; the streets are, in general, long, broad, and rectilinear; and the houses well built. There is a bishop's residence, a cathedral church, four collegiate churches, and eighteen parish churches; there are (including many Jews) 20,000 inhabitants, who carry on a trade with silk and other manufactures. Besides paintings, many curious things may be seen at the churches. The university, which was instituted in 1625, together
 , with

with the Academy of Sciences, were united, in 1769, with the Academy of Painting and Architecture, erected in 1752. In the war between the Emperor and the French Republic, the fortress of Mantua acted a principal part, and remained, for a great length of time, in possession of the Emperor. After the battle of Borghetto, the passage of the Mincio, and the taking of Peschiera, General Buonaparte, who had quartered himself in the splendid palace called Favorite, two miles from the fortress, ordered Generals d'Allemagne and l'Asne, on the 4th of June, 1796, to march against the suburb of St. Giorgio. These Generals were compelled, however, to retreat, with the loss of 100 men; but General Angereau, in consequence of carrying the entrenchments, &c. closely blockaded the town. On the 16th of July, 1796, at two o'clock in the morning, the garrison made a sortie with

with 4,500 men, but were compelled to retreat with the loss of 600 men, after a battle which lasted two hours. In the night of the 18th of July, the French opened the trenches with such success, that they were enabled, as early as the 19th of the same month, to cannonade the place with advantage from a distance of no more than 160 feet, and set fire to various parts of it, by their batteries, near the suburb of St. Giorgio, of Pradilla, and those situated near the Favorite. On the 20th of July, in the night, the French completed the trenches, and the commander of the fortress, Count Canto d'Irles, rejected the summons of General Berthier to surrender. On the 29th of July, 1796 (11th Thermidor of the Republic), the old and celebrated General, Wurmser, relieved the fortress of Mantua, in consequence of his fortunate attack of the French lines of Salo, Breschia, and Coro-

na, on which occasion, the besieged Austrians took 140 pieces of artillery, and destroyed the trenches of the French ; at the same time supplying themselves with provisions for a long time. However, on the 24th of August (17th Fructidor), the French General, Sahuguet, blockaded the town again, after a bloody battle upon the bridges of Governolo and Borgoforte. At this period the fortress contained 4000 sick. On the 12th of September, General Wurmser, not having secured a good retreat after the battle of Bassano, was obliged to throw himself, with his column of 5000 men, into Milan, to avoid being made prisoners. On the 14th of September, at day-break, the Austrians were attacked in their entrenched camp before Mantua, and they repelled the French ; but on the 15th, the Austrians were forced to retreat into the town, after a long resistance, and a loss of 2,500 men, and twenty cannon.

The

The important post and suburb of St. Giorgio, which was so necessary for the protection of the town, was now carried by the French, together with the Tête de Pont. From the 16th of September to the 18th of October, there were daily skirmishes between the French and the garrison, but the latter were always driven back with great loss, and on the 8th of October, the fortress was completely blockaded. On the 9th of October, a gunpowder-magazine blew up. On the 23d of November, General Wurmser, in person, made the third sortie, but ineffectually, and was forced to withdraw into the town, after a bloody contest, with the loss of one howitzer, two cannon, and 200 prisoners. On the 15th of January, General Provera, advanced to the relief of the besieged town, at the head of 6000 men, including the volunteers of Vienna, and penetrated as far as the strongly-fortified

fortified suburb of St. Giorgio; but being neither supported from the fortress, nor the corps of General Alvinzi, he was compelled, after a stubborn resistance, on the 16th of January, to surrender himself to the French with his whole corps, and all the provisions and ammunition destined for the fortress, which now began to experience the greatest want of medicines. This last hope being frustrated, and every means of defence exhausted, the unfortunate General, Wurmsler, resolved finally, on the 2d of February, 1797, to surrender the fortress by capitulation, to the general of division, Serrurier. With this conquest, the French also obtained 559 pieces of cannon, including heavy artillery, mortars, howitzers, &c. 17,115 pieces of small arms for cavalry and infantry, a quantity of wood and other things, destined for the use of the artillery, 4,484 pistols, 201,500 pounds of new and old

old iron, 156,000 leaden balls, 529,600 pounds of gunpowder, 1,214,000 cartridges for the infantry, and 160,228 ditto for the cavalry, 220,753 balls and cartridges for heavy artillery, 3,828 pounds of old iron for cannons of heavy caliber; farther, the whole of the field-equipage belonging to the division of General Wurmser, thirty-eight pieces of heavy artillery, and 9,716 cartridges belonging to them, 184 gunpowder and other waggons, an equipage of twenty-five pontoons, besides the arms of the garrisons, who, after having marched out of the town with drums beating and colours flying, laid them down on the glacis of the fortrefs. Two miles from Mantua, in the territory called the Seraglio, are the former possessions of Augustus, generally termed

The Virgilian Fields, or La Virgiliana,
with

with the village Pietola or Pietole, formerly Andes, where Virgil was born. In the environs of La Virgiliana, is a grotto, which was the favourite place of the poet Virgil, and where he composed many of his poems.

Curtatone, on the Lake of Mincio; whence a canal runs into the Po.

Mezalana, and Montanera, on the Seriola Marchionella.

Borgoforte, a fortified town on the Po, with a bridge. Here the above-mentioned canal falls into the Po.

Tor d'Oglio, a village near the influx of the Oglio into the Po, and Scorzola, on the Po, opposite the mouth of the river Zero.

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Viadana,

Viadana, is a fruitful town on the Po;
Bocca, a small town.

St. Michele, a small town on the Oglio,
as also Marcara, or St. Martino di Marcara,
with a castle on the Oglio, and a
bridge.

Redolfesco, a small town, on the river
Tarcajo.

Caneto, on the Oglio, near which town,
the Chiese, formerly the Berteriac, falls into
the Po. In the environs of this place,
many battles were fought.

Ustiano, a town on the Oglio; and Gazo-
lo, a small town with a fine castle, on the
Seriola Pubego.

Castiglione delle Stiviere, on an emi-
nence,

nence, with a castle, was the *ci-devant* capital of a principality of the same name. It has eight churches, and 5000 souls. Here a bloody battle was fought between the French and the Austrians, on the 3d of August, 1796, which lasted eight hours, and terminated to the disadvantage of the latter.

Selserine, a town, and the capital of a former principality of the same name. Capriana, Guidizzolo, Medoli, and Castel Guisce, are small towns.

Merlengo, and Goito, are towns situated on the Mincio, with a bridge towards the town Palazina, which lies on the left bank of that river.

Mapello, situated on the right, and Rivolta on the left bank of the Mincio, which

H 2

falls

falls here into the lake of Mantua, are small towns.

Marmirvolo, north of Mantua, is a village with a castle, as also Castiglione Montanano.

Le Due Castelli, a small town, with a castle; where, on the 14th of September, 1796, a warm, but indecisive, battle was fought between the French and Austrians.

Castellaea, a small town, where, on the 12th of September, 1796, an obstinate battle was fought between the Austrians and the French, the former making 300 French prisoners.

Roncoferrato, Poletto, Governolo, formerly Ambuletum, on the Mincio. Sarchetta, on the Mincio, which falls here into

to the Po ; and Ostiglia, formerly Hostilia, on the Po, are small towns.

Lebiede, Levada, Tonfiolo, and Corregio, on the Po, are market-towns.

Montagiana, on the Po, a small town, opposite Borgoforte, and St. Benedetto, on the Po ; the richest and finest convent of that order in all Italy, where the celebrated Countess Mathilde died and was buried.

Revere, on the Po, a small town opposite Ostiglia, likewise Boggio or Poggio, south of the former, and Quistello on the Secchia, where, in 1734, the allied armies of France and Sardinia were driven from their entrenched camp by the Austrians.

Gonzaga, a market-town, with a fine castle ; from this place, the former Dukes

of Mantua take their origin.—Luzzaro, a small town on the Po, which receives here the Crestolo. Not far from hence, a bloody battle was fought, in 1702, between Prince Eugene, and the Duke de Vendome, in which the latter was defeated; and, in 1734, the Austrian and French armies had another severe contest here.

Guaftalla, the capital of a former dukedom of the same name, is badly built, on the river Crostolo, with a bridge. Here a bloody engagement took place between the Austrian and French armies, in 1734, and was gained by the former.

13. *The Department of the Crostolo* comprehends a part of the former Duchy of Modena, and contains 172,587 inhabitants, of which twelve representatives are returned to Milan.

Reggio,

Reggio, in former times called Regium Lepedi, in a fine country, on the rivers Tessone and Crestolo, is handsomely and regularly built; it is the chief town of the department, and the see of a bishop. It contains 24,000 souls, who partly maintain themselves by manufactures, and partly by the great fair which is annually held in this place. Its fortified citadel was taken from the French, in 1706, by the Austrians; and on the 26th of August, 1796, its inhabitants were the first, of all the Italians, to renounce their allegiance to their Sovereign, Hercules III, who had fled to Venice. They took up arms on the 28th of August, drove away the ducal functionaries and soldiers, and solicited the protection of General Buonaparte, who caused a body of French troops to march into the town, on the 3d of September, proclaimed the liberty of the inhabitants, and instituted a

Legislative Committee, who took the oath of allegiance to the French Republic. This Committee immediately established a national guard, and invited an assembly of the people of Reggio, Modena, Bologna, and Ferrara, to meet at Modena, where, in consequence of the Cispadan Alliance, on the 10th of December, 1796, it declared itself one and indivisible, which laid the foundation of the Cisalpine Republic, into which this alliance was afterwards incorporated. Reggio is also the native place of the poet Ariosto.

Novellara, the capital of the former principality of the same name, is situated on a small river.

Correggio, a town with a strong citadel, was formerly the capital of a principality of the same name. From this town the
painter,

painter, *Antony de Allegris*, took the name of Correggio. Fabrico, a fruitful place.

Carpi, a town on the Canal of Secchia, was formerly the capital of the principality of the same name, and is still the see of a bishop. Castelnovo, a castle, and a small place so called.

Rivolo, or Ralo and Novi, on the river of Parmegiana, are fruitful places.

Bersello, a town near the Po; in this neighbourhood, the Lenza falls into the Po.

Gualtero, Puviglio, Castelnovo di Monti, Montechio on the Lenza, and St. Paolo on the Crestolo, are fertile places; and where, particularly towards Reggio, an alkaline earth is found, sometimes in powder, and at others in the form of a
fatty

fatty and oleaginous kind of rotten stone, It is prepared into a fine, white, and soft flour, and is administered as a powerful remedy against poisons, and in fevers, dysentery and hypochondriacal diseases. In the mountains of

Castello di Monte, Barnzone, and near Il Fiumetto, wells from 100 to 120 feet deep are dug, upon the surface of whose waters a reddish oil swims, but most abundantly in the spring and autumn, and is skimmed off every fortnight. In case such a well dries up, the same well is dug deeper, or another is made. Near the

Castello di Monte Gibbio, similar wells are to be met with; these continually produce a yellowish oil, which is the best in this country. It is used in medicines, varnishing, and embalming.

Canossa,

Canossa, near the source of the Crestolo, is a strong fortress on a hill, where the Countess Mathilde received the Pope Gregory, when the Emperor, Henry IV, was compelled, by him, to remain in the yard during the severest cold, without shoes or stockings, meat or drink, dressed in woollen penitential clothes, and all this for the space of three days ; at last, imploring his mercy, with tears in his eyes, before he could move this haughty Pope to admit him again into the bosom of the church.

Paula, Viana, Rondinara, Montecastagneto, Castelnovo, near Felina, Croara, Rebecco, Busana, Valtivera, and Nigono, are small towns.

14. *The Department of the Apennines* is a part of the former Duchy of Modena, comprehending the former principalities
of

of Massa and Carrara, with the Seignory of Carfagnano, and the small district of Soraggio, and contains 70,822 inhabitants, who elect six deputies.

Massa, on the river Frigido, near the Mediterranean, is a fertile place ; alternately with Carrara, the capital of the department, and is the see of a bishop.

Carrara, also the capital of the department, is a fertile place on a hill ; in the environs, the celebrated Carrara marble is produced.

Antonio, Bidizano, Collonato, Gragnona, Lavacchio, Marco, Moneta, Nicola, Lavenza, with a small harbour, are plentiful places.

Castelnuovo di Carfagnano, on the Secchia,

chia, is a rich town, in whose vicinity the small, but very strong town,

Mont Alphonso, is situated.

Metello, Rocca, Villa Bricca, and Campo Grande, are small towns, in the Appennines, and appertain to a little territory, commonly called Sorragio.

15. *The Department of the Panaro* is also a part of the former Duchy of Modena and Mirandola, and contains 211,448 inhabitants, who elect fifteen representatives.

Modena (*Mutina*) is situated in an agreeable plain, between the Secchia and the Panaro, from which last a canal goes to the town. It is the capital of the department; the town is well-built, but the streets

streets narrow, with obscure and low arches, beneath which one may walk through the whole town, which contains 20,000 souls. The Strada Maestra is the finest; and the former Duke, Francis III, contributed more than any to the beautifying of the town. There is a bishop, an university, and, among the fifty-one churches, that formerly belonging to the Jesuits is the finest. Of all the public buildings, the most beautiful is the *ci-devant* ducal palace, which is situated in the best part of the town, standing quite alone in the midst of a large square. This town was, in a great measure, disburdened of its immense riches in books, paintings, drawings, copper-engravings, rare objects of natural history, coins, wrought precious stones, &c. by the French, on their taking possession of it, on the 20th of June, 1796. It is well fortified, and protected on the south by

by the fort Urbino, which is furnished with bastions, walls, ditches, and a covered way. Notwithstanding this, the French took it, on the 20th of June, 1796, without drawing a single sword; made the garrison, consisting of 300 men, prisoners; at the same time, fifty cannon, a quantity of ammunition, 500 rifled guns, and provision for 600 men for two months, fell into their hands. The inhabitants of this town are cunning and active, but good-natured, honest, open-hearted, fond of amusement, particularly excelling in pantomime, and very hospitable to strangers: they carry on manufactures of silk, the culture of oil and wine, and a considerable trade in other commodities. In October, 1796, the deputies of the Cispadan Alliance, being assembled here, proclaimed the liberty and independence of the people.

Nonantola,

Nonantola, on the Panaro, Bastia, Finale, on the same river, St. Felice, St. Martino, on the Secchia, Solea and Marzaglia, are very fruitful places.

Rubiera, on the river of the same name, is a fort, and a small town.

Sassuolo, near the Secchia, is a small town, with a castle. Two miles from hence is an aperture in the earth, called La Salsa, which frequently throws out smoke, flames, and ashes, with a sulphureous smell, to the height of 120 feet, particularly in the spring and autumn; this is sometimes attended with great noise; and the whole hill is sterile, and, when the eruption begins, the petroleum wells become muddy: many petrified substances are found here. Near

Quercola and Al Saffo, yellow amber is
produced

produced from a soil that abounds with petroleum.

Formignie, Spezzano, Castel Nuovo, Castel Vetro, Levizano, Spilamberto, on the Panaro; Vignola, on the same river, the native town of the celebrated *Louis Antony Muratori*; Scandiano with a castle; Torricella, Caatel Grande, St. Romano, Valestra, Dinazzano, Piano, and Pantane, are all towns, mostly populous and fertile.

Fonano, Ronca di Scaglia, Sestola, Gaja, Acquaria with medical wells, &c. are small towns, in the territory of Frignano.

Mirandola, a fortified town, with a citadel, is the see of a bishop.

Concordia, a town on the Secchia; Quarantola and Fossa, are fruitful places.

16. *The Department of the Reno*

is a part of the province of Bologna, or *Il Bolognese*, and formerly papal, having been annexed by Pope Julius II to his estates, during the Venetian war. This territory contains, in the whole, 308 towns, villages, &c. In the year 1771, this county was inhabited by only 1,666,000 souls, of whom some are annexed to the department of Upper Padua. In 1797, and at the creation of the department of Reno, it contained 199,300 inhabitants, who return fifteen deputies.

Bologna (*Bononia*, formerly *Felsina*), at present called La Grasse, on account of the fatness of its fertile soil, is situated at the bottom of the Appennines, between the rivers Reno and Savena, in a fertile plain; was, after Rome, the best and most opulent city of the ecclesiastical states; and is,

at

at present, the capital of the department, and, next to Milan, the most important of the Republic. It is six miles in circumference, has many churches and houses decorated with the finest and most valuable paintings; but the arched passages, or piazzas, that are before most of the houses, and by which the second stories are supported, considerably injure the appearance of the town. The cathedral church of the archbishop is built entirely on a modern plan; and the collegiate church of St. Petronius, in which the coronation of the Emperor, Charles V, was performed by Pope Clement VII (A.D. 1530), is the most beautiful in the town, and particularly famous, on account of the meridian, 180 feet long, drawn through it by the celebrated Jos. Dom. Caffini. This meridian consists of a metal line, nearly the thickness of a finger, inserted in white marble on the ground, and

in the southern arch of the church there is a hole, through which the rays of the sun, falling on this line, indicate the true meridian, throughout the whole year. The quadrangular steeple, Degli Asinelli, is 371 feet high, and near it stands the steeple of the Garisanda, 130 feet high, and is also quadrangular; the latter of which, from the sinking of its foundation, has become so oblique, that a plumb-line, let down from the side of its inclination, will deviate full seven feet from the base. The former palace of the vice-legate, &c. is situated in the great market-place, and contains the Cabinet of Natural History, Manuscripts, &c. left by the learned Ulysses Aldrovandi; likewise a little armoury; and in the yard there is a small botanical garden. The University is very ancient, and the School of Anatomy, which is amphitheatrically built, wainscotted with cypress-

cypress-wood, and ornamented with the busts and statues of the most celebrated physicians of this city, constitutes one of the most beautiful parts of the building, called *Il Studio*. The Academy of Sciences, called *Benoniense Scientiarum & Artium Institutum*, instituted by the celebrated Count Lud. Ferd. Marfigli, in the year 1712, and solemnly opened in 1714, was united with the *Academia Clementina bonarum Artium*, instituted by Pope Clement XI, which is one of the best schools for painting and sculpture. In this building are a library, an observatory, a cabinet of natural history, and of the arts, which was one of the most considerable in Europe, an anatomical theatre, an excellent printing-house, public-schools, and apartments for the painters, sculptors, &c.; all which institutions, are greatly indebted to Pope Benedict XIV,

who was a native of Bologna. In 1771, the number of inhabitants amounted only to 69,239; but in 1797, they consisted of 80,000, and are very industrious people. In the many thread manufactories, for the purpose of which mills are erected along the river Meno, a great quantity of silk-thread of an inferior quality is fabricated; and the damasks, sattins, taffetas, velvets and gauzes, are in the greatest reputation. A brisk trade is likewise carried on in flax, silk-stockings, hemp, oil, wine, all kinds of wrought nut-tree wood, sweatmeats of quinces, various perfumes, soap, snuff, treacle, many articles wrought in mountain-chrystal, artificial flowers, and fruit made of wax. The bottle of Bologna, which will endure the hardest blow externally, but bursts if the smallest pebble be thrown into it, was invented here by the learned Paul Baptista Balbus ;

but

but it is at present imitated and sold, for the sake of this experiment, in other countries. On the 19th of June, 1796, the French entered the town, and, on the 20th, General Buonaparte arrived, and proclaimed the liberty of the city, after having taken prisoners the legate and officers of the Pope. Near Bologna on a hill stands a convent, called

St. Michele, in Bosco, one of the largest and most beautiful buildings of the kind, in Italy: it commands an excellent prospect, and has a well-regulated library. Two miles from Bologna, near the Appennines, on the hill of Paderno, and the parts adjacent, is found the famous *Bononion stone*, or *Bologna spar*, which is extracted from a species of *ponirofus vitriolatus*. Three miles from the town, on the Monte della Guardia (a hill clothed with excellent vines), stands the Dominican nunnery, called Ma-

donna di St. Luca, which was formerly very celebrated, from a supposition that St. Luke himself painted one of the images of the Virgin Mary. This image was conveyed every year to Bologna, under a discharge of artillery; and, for the convenience of this procession, a covered gallery was erected the whole way to Bologna.

Castello San Pietro, is on the road to Imola; Serravalle, near the Panaro, has a saline well which affords great relief in bowel-complaints; Bergato, on the Reno; Bagni della Porretta, which has several warm springs; Casio, on the river Reno; Castiglione de Gatti, and Lojano, formerly a fortress, but now only an inn, or post-house; all these are fruitful places,

17. *The Department of Upper Padua*
is also a part of the Bolognese territory, and
has

has 96,552 inhabitants, who elect six deputies.

Cento, a rich town, is the capital of the department; and, since 1755, has been the see of a bishop.

Castel Franco, a small town, on the road to Modena; San Giovanni; Crepalcuore; Bentivoglio; Budrio, which has a castle; Varignana; Medicina; and Molinella, situated on a navigable river, are likewise small towns.

18. *The Department of the Lower Po* consists of the province formerly called the dukedom of Ferrara, and contains 150,000 souls, who elect twelve representatives.

Ferrara, an ancient and large, but poor, city, situated on the Po, is the capital of
the

the department ; it has a citadel, erected by Pope Clement VIII. In the town is a castle, surrounded with ditches, walls, and turrets ; the streets are long and broad ; the houses tolerably well-built. It has a good market-place ; is an archbishopric ; has more than 100 churches, an university founded in 1391, by Pope Boniface IX, a drawing-academy, and 30,000 inhabitants, including 1,600 Jews, who carry on the silk-manufacture, and other trades. On the 21st of June, 1796, the French arrived in this town, and established the republican constitution.

Ostellato, Massa, Codigoro, Lago, and Santo, are small market-towns, situated on an isthmus, projecting into a marshy lake, in which lies

Comacchio (*Comacium*, or *Cimaculum*),
a town

a town which has a bishop, and some salt mines.

Fuſignano is a market town, as is Bagna Cavallo (formerly *Ad Caballos*), which was celebrated on account of the painter *Romenghi*, who named himſelf after this place. Cotignolo, formerly a fortified place, which alſo gave to a famous painter the ſurname of *Lugo*: this town was plundered and deſtroyed on the 13th of July, 1796, by the French, in conſequence of a revolt. Lombarda, Argenta, Porto Maggiore, Bondeno, Stellata, Figaruolo (the three latter ſituated on the Po), Trecenta, Creſpino, and Papozze (the two latter on the Po), Ariano, or *Caſtrum Arriani*, on an arm of the Po, and the Oratory della Meſola, or Miſula, on an arm of the Po, near the ſea.

19. *The Department of the Lamone, or Amone.*

contains the greater part of the territory of Romagna, or Romandiola, formerly papal, with 176,000 inhabitants, who elect twelve deputies to both councils.

Faenza (*Faventia*) a fortified town on the Amone, or Lamone, out of which river runs a canal, which, after passing through the town, rejoins the Lamone. On this canal is built a stone bridge with turrets, which leads to a suburb partly fortified. It is the capital of the department, and the see of a bishop; and has, exclusive of the cathedral, twenty-eight tolerably fine parish-churches, a market-place, decorated with a fine marble fountain, and 20,000 souls, who make a great quantity of faience porcelain, of which they were the inventors, and with which they

they carry on a considerable trade. On the 11th of July, 1796, the French entered this place, declaring the inhabitants free Republicans, who, as a mark of gratitude, erected a splendid triumphal arch, with a Latin inscription, in honour of General Buonaparte.

The smaller towns are :

Brighella, on the river Amone ; Tosignano on the Santerno ; and Cusiano on the Seno.

Imola (formerly *Forum Cornelii*), situated on an island formed by the river Santerno ; and on the road to Bologna is a pleasant town, surrounded with walls, ditches, and turrets, and provided with an ancient fortified castle. To this place troops were sent, on the 11th of February, 1797, to quell a rebellion, and to meet the
papal

papal army, which was soon defeated and dispersed. The legion of Lombardy here signalized themselves by fighting with extraordinary valour on this expedition, which was their first service. The town is the see of a bishop, and has, beside the cathedral, twelve other churches.

Granaruolo and Muffis, or Muffi, are small towns.

Ravenna, formerly a very considerable town, but now fallen to decay, is situated in a marshy country, between the two rivers, Ronco and Montone, near the sea. It has an archbishop, a cathedral, twenty-one parish-churches, a large market-place, and 15,000 inhabitants, who possess many silk manufactories, and a considerable commerce: here is also to be seen the tomb of the poet *Dante*.

Forli,

Forli, on a little river which falls into the Ronco, is a town situated in a fertile country, has a bishop, and ten parish-churches. In its vicinity formerly stood the town called *Forum Livii*, whose inhabitants, in the course of time, retired to Forli, and, at present, consist of 9000 souls. On the 12th of February, 1797, the French troops entered the town, after having defeated the papal army. In 1521, the French troops also gained a victory in the neighbourhood, over the Spanish and Papal troops.

Forlimpopoli (*Forum Pompilii*) an open town, with a bishop.

Meldola, a small town with a castle, which was, in former times, the capital of a principality, belonging to the House of Pamphili.

20. *The Department of the Rubicon* constitutes the smaller part of the territory of Romagna, formerly belonging to the Pope, and contains 105,009 inhabitants, by whom twelve deputies are returned to Milan.

Rimini (*Arminium*), a town on the Marecchia, over which is still a Roman bridge, built of white stone ; it has a very inconsiderable harbour, is the chief town of the department, the see of a bishop, and comprehends, besides many fine churches and palaces, some remains of Roman buildings, viz. a triumphal arch, an amphitheatre, &c. It has 16,000 souls.

San Arcangelo, on the river Luso, the ancient Rubico ; Savignano, at the mouth of the Rubico ; and Longiono, are all small towns.

Cervia,

Corvia (formerly *Ficulas*) a town newly built near the sea; the streets are broad and handsome, and the houses generally built under cover of a roof, erected for the purpose of shading and sheltering them. This town is the see of a bishop. In the vicinity is a flat piece of land, two miles in extent, into which the sea is conveyed, in summer time, by means of a broad channel, which is replenished with salt from the evaporation of the sea water by the sun's heat. Between Cervia and Ravenna is a large forest of pine trees.

Cesenatico, a small town near the sea, mostly inhabited by fishermen, has a good harbour, and a well-constructed canal, on the bridge of which stand two marble pillars of the Corinthian order.

Catolica, a village built on an eminence,

K

to

to which the Catholic Bishops retired from the synod held A.D. 359 at Rimini, when they were outvoted by the partizans of Arius. A few miles from hence, toward Rimini, some remains of the ancient town may be observed, near the sea.

Monte Scudolo on a hill, and Salodeccio, are fertile places.

Sarfina, formerly Saffina, or Saxina, afterwards Bobium, a town on the river Savio, is the see of a bishop, and a fertile place.

MARITIME AUSTRIA.

IN virtue of the treaty of peace of Campo Formio, the limits of Maritime Austria commence on the west side of the Lago di Garda, near the confines of the Tyrol, with the little river which passes Gardolo, and passing obliquely through the lake, they extend on the east to Lacive, from hence across to St. Giacomo; from this place they run through a space of territory, 18,000 feet in length, along the left banks of the Adige, to Porto Legnano, then to the left of the White Canal, the river Taro, and the Canal of Polifella, reaching the Po, the left bank of which, as far as the Adriatic Sea, constitutes the boundaries

of Maritime Austria. According to this account then, the new province is bounded on the north by the Tyrol, Carinthia, Crain, or Carniola; on the east by Carinthia, Carniola, Croatia, Bosnia, and Albania; on the south, throughout its whole extent, by the Gulph of Venice, the Po, the canal Polifella, the White Canal, and the river Tartaro; on the west by the Cisalpine Republic.

With regard to the geographical position, this province is situated between $28^{\circ} 10'$ to $37'$ of longitude, and between 42° and 47° of latitude, extending from the north-west to the south-east, and forming, as it were, a golden seam, or border, to the Austrian monarchy.

SECTION

SECTION II.

EXTENT AND POPULATION.

THE portion of territory which Austria has acquired, comprehending the lacunes and islands of the former Republic of Venice, contains a superficial content of 865 German square miles*; viz. of the continent, and the lacunes and isles 625, of Dalmatia, and Albania 240 square miles; which territories have, according to the most recent enumeration made by the French, 3,110,000 inhabitants; namely, 2,860,000 souls on the continent, &c. 250,000 in Albania and Dalmatia: so that every square mile contains 3,595 inhabitants, which constitutes a very considerable population; and although it does not, by far, equal the populousness of the Netherlands, yet will, under the Austrian domi-

*A geographical degree contains fifteen German miles.

nion, certainly attain that proportion. The following may serve as a comparison with other States. In Germany, a square mile contains on an average 2,190 souls.

	German sq. miles.	Inhabitants.
In France	- - - - - I	2,500.
England	- - - - - I	1,780.
Holland	- - - - - I	3,776.
Belgium	- - - - - I	4,127.
Lombardy	- - - - - I	6,000.
Austrian hereditary dominions	- I	1,050.
Bohemia	- I	2,357.
Hungary and Transylvania	- I	1,248.
Gallicia and Lodomeria	- - I	2,100.

All the inhabitants of Maritime Austria, consist of, 1. The ancient original nobility, of the nobility created since 1290, and of the nobility who purchased their titles since the war of Candia, 2. The *Cittadinanza*, or the inferior nobility, and the most respectable families of the citizens. 3. The clergy, at the head of whom is the

the patriarch, who is entirely independent of the Pope, and styles himself *N. N. Miseratione Divina Patriarcha Venetiarum Dalmatiæque Primas*; is titled *Excellenza Reverendissima*, and must always be a Venetian patrician. 4. The common citizens and tradesmen; which class, together with 5. The peasants, is the most numerous. 6. The different foreigners resident in the country, and of German Protestants, Greeks, Arminians, Jews, and Turks.

The predominant religion is the Roman Catholic, which is that of all the inhabitants (foreigners excepted), of whom 40,000 belong to religious orders. The chief of the clergy, the patriarch, dares not, on any account whatever, have the least connection with the papal court, and has, in the city of Venice, only two benefices to dispose of, namely the rectorship of his church,

and the curacy of the church of St. Bartolomeo, which curate is his perpetual vicar. In general, his authority over the licentious clergy of Venice, has been, hitherto, very limited, in consequence of the latter appealing to the senate, who not only protected them, but shielded their extravagancies, and obstructed also the convening of synods, the only mean for correcting the clergy. It will, therefore, be very desirable, that, under the Austrian dominion, the episcopal authority should be more extended, in order to improve the morals of the priests. The prelate second in rank is the deacon of the church of St. Mark, for whom likewise it was hitherto necessary to be a Venetian noble. This dignitary, with all the members of his chapter, were hitherto entirely independent of the patriarch, and appointed by the Doge, so that their appointment, and that of the canons, priests, and

and other servants of the church of St. Mark, is now in the gift of the emperor. The remaining clergy are divided in the secular, who again form several congregations, for instance, nine in Venice, and are, in general, the curates of the parishes; in the members of religious orders, who inhabit thirty monasteries, nine-and-twenty nunneries, and are, in regard to administration and police, subjected to the temporal government. The religious orders, in this, as in other catholic countries, are very prejudicial to the secular clergy. Finally, there exists in this country an inquisitorial tribunal, consisting of the papal nuncio, the patriarch of Venice, the father inquisitor, a Dominican friar, and three senators; which institution will, for the good of humanity, be abolished by the Emperor, in virtue of his territorial supremacy. It, however, possessed but very little power, on
account

account of the three senators who were members of this tribunal.

In general, the system of toleration, which has been so beneficial to the state, is so firmly established, that no scope is given either to theological controversies and accusations in religious matters (which appertain solely and exclusively to the province of the Omnipotent), or to the abominable abuse of priestly power,

To the class of the clergy belong, in some measure, likewise, the congregations commonly called *confraternities*, or schools, or religious brotherhoods, which are composed partly of nobles, partly of *cittadini*, or gentry, and partly of tradesmen and peasants.

The inhabitants of the continent, of the
lacunes,

lacunes and islands, speak the Italian language, the dialect of which is peculiarly elegant at Venice and Padua ; but those of Dalmatia and Albania, and the neighbouring isles, mostly the Greek and the Illyrian languages. Erudition and the sciences make but a very poor figure here, notwithstanding the numerous libraries and schools, exclusive of the university of Padua. No branch of the sciences is cultivated, except history, and the study of politics, to which the nobility have hitherto devoted themselves, together with comedies and novels. In architecture alone, they have excelled other nations, yet the modern architects make use of many tawdry ornaments, which prevailed in the 16th century. Since the death of the celebrated musician Galuppi, in 1785, better known by the appellation of Buranello, from his native place Burano, music is entirely at a stand ;

stand; for the present professors of music (the young Giambattista Cimador excepted, who forms himself after Haydn) have nothing attracting, besides a light manner of singing, neglect harmony, and both at the Opera, and in the churches, nothing but a continual repetition of rondos is heard. With respect to musical instruments, forte-pianos and harpsichords are imported from Germany and England, but a great number of violins are drawn from the Tyrol, and sold for Cremonese fiddles. The conservatories or singing academies, have really retained their ancient celebrity, and form many good singers, both male and female.

Sculpture and painting, so celebrated throughout Europe, at the times of a Sanfovin, a Titian, a Veronese, from the years

1500

1500 to 1630, will, at present, hardly bear the epithet of mediocrity.

The Venetians, generally considered, are well-shaped, lively, ingenious, witty, sensible, uncommonly fond of amusements ; and the Patricians, or higher order of nobles, are, for the most part, condescending, civil, and officious ; but the indigent *nobili*, commonly called *barnabore*, are, on the contrary, haughty and rude in their conduct towards the citizens : as for the rest, the Venetians are distrustful, versed in the art of simulation, implacable when offended, and cruel in revenge, for the satiating of which they employ assassins. But in the charges of excessive voluptuousness preferred against these people, in general, and with regard to the *cicisbeate*, or the *cavalieri serventi*, who must constantly attend the married women without the husbands,

husbands, foreign writers have grossly exaggerated the truth ; for these charges will only come home to the men, who frequently keep mistresses, or *donne maintenue* ; as to single women, this reproach can in no manner apply, because they are most closely watched, and most carefully prevented from having the least intercourse with men. On the other hand, the common people of Italy are, in general, more licentious, rather insolent, and very thievish. Except the nobles, no Venetian wears any particular dress, but clothes himself according to his own taste, in the manner as in other European countries ; but among the sex, luxury has become very predominant.

SECTION III.

S O I L.

EXCLUDING the ridges of mountains towards the Tyrol, Carinthia, Carniola, Dalmatia,

Dalmatia, Albania, and Bosnia, the soil is, in general, flat, has few eminences, and is uncommonly fertile in every species of plants, hence the thriving of every thing which the inhabitants commit to it; some marshes are, nevertheless, here and there to be met with, and these are partly, or will be entirely, drained under the Austrian government.

SECTION IV.

LAKES, RIVERS, CANALS, &c.

EXCLUSIVE of a part of the Lake of Garda, we shall also give an account of several others, when treating of the different places; but the marshes, or lacunes, which were formed partly by the Adriatic Sea, and partly by the rivers descending from the Alps, deserve here our particular notice: these lacunes are divided into five parts, according

according to the course of the different rivers directed towards them ; of which lacunes, only one constitutes properly that of Venice, and is, from Brandolo to the mouth of the river Pieve, fifty* Italian miles in length, and five in breadth, from the continent to Lido ; this lacune, from the sea side, and from south to north, is protected from the sea by a natural dike, strengthened and fortified by art, is thirty-five miles in length, 600 feet broad, and serves it as a boundary. These marshes go by the appellation of quick or dead lacunes, according to their depth and motion. Six different harbours have arisen, where the waves forced a passage through the dike, namely, four large ones, as, the harbours Chioggia, Malamocco, St. Niccolò, and the Porti ; and two small ones, viz. the harbours Lido Mag-

* A geographical degree contains seventy Italian miles. T.

giore and St. Erasmo, the lacune of which receives motion and life from the tide. Beside these, there are more harbours in this country ; for instance, the harbour of Goro, near the Po; the harbour of the Soba, or the mouth of the Lisenzo; the harbour of Iesolo, near the mouth of the Piave ; &c. The lacunes are intersected by many canals, which communicate with the city of Venice and the continent, extend far up the country, and connect many rivers with each other.

The great canal, Canal Grande, divides the city of Venice, and runs by Malghera, into the country of Treviso.

The canal St. Chiara runs from Venice, by Lizza Fufina, into the province of Padua.

The Canal of the Fondamente Nuove

L

goes

goes from Venice to the river Sile, and from thence into the province of Friuli.

The Canal of the island St. Giorgio Maggiore, passes by Chioggio, into the Cisalpine Republic.

The Canal della Giudecca runs through the city of Venice, and the Giudecca, or the district of Dorso Duro.

The Canal di Castello passes by the Castle of St. Peter.

The Canal di Valle connects the Adige, near Brondolo, with the river Prenta, out of which the Canal del Torso Osta Fiume Nuovo, and the Canal del Brento, run farther up the country to the north. This last canal is connected with the Brenta Novissima, and the Taglio di
Brenta

Brenta Novissima, out of which the Canal di Rive passes, near Lava, into the lacunes of Venice. With the Brenta are connected, near Monanzan, the Taglio Vecchia and Nuova, and the Taglio della Foscari, and that by means of the Upper and Lower Bondante, which unite with the Canal of Brentala Vecchia, near Bontengio.

The Canal of Bronteta.

The Canal of Bronteta and the Canal of Ofelin, meet near Malghera: the last passing near Campalto, directs its course in and near the Marsh of Cana and Rozzo, ultimately discharging itself into the river Sile.

The Canal del Cavelin, on the coast of the same name.

The Canal of Saccagnana, the Canal of Felice, the Canal of Capo, and the Canal of

Caligo, are all connected with the river Piave.

Among the many rivers, we shall mention the following only :

The Po, *vide supra* p. 12.

The Adige, or Etsch (*Atbefs*), rises in the Tyrol, near a little village, called Am Reschen, passes through three lakes, receives, near Bolzano, the river Eisach, rises in the Bremer Mountain, becomes soon navigable, runs through the bishopric of Trent into the Dogad, constituting, from St. Giacomo, the limits between the Cisalpine Republic and Maritime Austria; and from this last place it directs its course through the Austrian territory, finally discharging itself, below Brondolo, into the Adriatic Sea.

The

The river Brenta, which has its source in the two lakes of the Tyrol; the Caldonanz and Levico, enters above Cismone, the Feltrino passes near Padua, and falls, at last, near Brondolo and Morazano, into the lacune of Venice.

The Bachiglione rises in the Dogad, and directs its course towards the lacune of Venice,

The Sile has also its course in the Dogad, which, after receiving the river Piavefella, near Trevigi or Treviso, passing through the town in three arms, and rendered navigable by the accession of several other canals, it likewise discharges into the lacune of Venice.

The Piave, rises above Cadore, on the frontiers of the Tyrol, and Carinthia, waters the Marca Trevisana, as does also the river

Misone, and falls near the coast of Cavallin, into the lacune of Venice.

The Livenza and the Tagliamento (the first of which constitutes, in part, the boundaries between the Marca Trevisana, and the province of Friuli ; and the latter passes diametrically through Friuli) discharge themselves into the Gulph of Venice.

The Natifone, rises above Cividale Friuli, passes near Palma Nova, unites afterwards with

The Lisonza, whose source is near Gortz, when both fall into the Adriatic Sea.

SECTION V.

CLIMATE.

THE whole of this territory, Venice included, has, (according to the testimonies of
the

the best Italian physicians, such as Lud. Testi, Romanzini, &c.) a most healthy atmosphere, and the climate is so mild, that snow and ice, on the Adriatic Sea, are to be enumerated among the rarities. Only in some parts of Dalmatia, the marshes occasion morbid exhalations, and febrile diseases.

SECTION VI.

PRODUCTIONS.

THE mineral kingdom affords alum, vitriol, arsenic, quicksilver, mastic, opopanax, and tragacanth; porcelain-clay, a green dyers earth, the finest and most beautiful marble of various species and colours, mill and whet-stones, alabaster, petrified substances of all kinds; crystal, jasper, granites, topazes, pitch, and bitumens; salt, mineral-waters, namely, those near Abano, in the province of Padua, and those of the

Rocoaro, in the Vicentino ; iron, copper, silver, and gold, but the working of the mountains has been hitherto very much neglected.

The vegetable creation produces, likewise, all sorts of grain in abundance, yet the harvest would be richer, were agriculture in a more perfect state ; for corn, and barley, and pulse, must give way to the culture of wheat, maize, and rice, which are sown in the plains. The two last-mentioned are more generally cultivated by the farmers, and in many districts a double harvest is reaped of maize. This stands on ground where wheat (*triticum hybernum*) had been previously sown, and after this has been gathered, and the ground received two ploughings, a species of maize is sown on it, which shoots, grows, and ripens within fifty days. But the culture of
rice,

rice, in deep and watery fields is still more considerable and advantageous ; for as this plant demands much humidity and warmth, which it is here supplied with, it thrives better than in any other parts of Italy. Flax and hemp are also cultivated by the inhabitants. Several sorts of medicinal herbs are likewise found here, such as the *aristolochia*, *belleb. alb.* & *nig.* *gent. rub.* *atropa*, *mandagora*, &c. truffles are in abundance. Garden-fruit, particularly strawberries, melons, asparagus, large artichokes, are in great plenty, and of exquisite flavour. Apples, pears, oranges, chestnuts, almonds, figs, saffron, olives, oil, raisins, and currants, are in such abundance as to exceed the consumption of the inhabitants. Some islands afford a little cotton ; but wine and silk are produced in large quantities. Notwithstanding the little pains taken in the culture of wine, the harvest is continually luxuriant,

luxuriant, and the wine of the hills is better, and therefore dearer, than that of the plains. If the vintners would take greater pains in pressing the wine, and bestow greater attention on the must, it would excel, not only the French, but also the Spanish and Grecian wines, while at present it seldom bears a long journey by land, or a sea-voyage; and previous to the experiments of Fabio Asquini, was quite unfit for both purposes. For this ingenious vintner made an experiment with the picolit (a kind of the best wine, that grows in Friuli), and found, that by properly selecting the grapes, and paying proper attention to the must and wine, it may be transported by sea with success. More considerable still is the culture of silk, on the continent and in the isles, and would be far more advantageous, if the treatment of the mulberry-trees, in use in the environs of
Verona,

Verona, were more generally adopted. In that country, they cut the tree close to the ground, and the young sprouts, of which layers are made, are, two or three years afterwards, severed from the trunk and planted. By this method, a number of well-grown trees are obtained, and the toil and labour occasioned by nurseries, are thus obviated. The woods, particularly those belonging to the domains of the Sovereign, are of the highest importance to the country. The Montello, in the Marca Trevisana, consists of the best oaks; the Cansejo, in the Bellunese, of birch, firs, and pines; and the Montanani, in Istria, &c. affords the best timber for ship-building. In this state it was hitherto a constant rule, that even the finest oaks in private woods were to be sold to government for the purpose of ship-building. The turpentine of this country is celebrated; but the culture of
pastures

pastures and meadows is, in general, neglected; the breeding of cattle, therefore, will admit of greater perfection. There is scarce a farmer who concerns himself about the breeding of horses, although a noble species of this animal is to be met with in the Polesine of Rovigo. This also holds good in regard to the breeding of mules and asses. The breeding of black-cattle, is, on the other hand, far more considerable, because the farmers, in this country, plough with oxen. Notwithstanding this, a number of fat cattle must be imported from Stiria, Carniola, Hungary, Bosnia, &c. owing to an erroneous principle of the farmers, who turn all arable grounds into corn lands, and therefore neglect entirely the culture of pastures and meadows. From this principle, also, the breeding of sheep is not so considerable as it ought to be, though many districts produce excellent wool.

Goat

Goat and pig-breeding is also neglected by the generality of farmers. On the other side, great attention is paid to the production of honey and wax. Scorpions and vipers, used here for medicinal purposes, are in great number. The feathered race, both wild and domestic, is in abundance here; this cannot be said of venison; but the numerous rivers and lakes afford excellent fish, and in great plenty.

SECTION VII.

MANUFACTURES, ARTS, AND COMMERCE.

BESIDES hardware, arms, &c. which are exported to Turkey, the inhabitants manufacture the following articles; viz. soap, sugar, paper, carpets, tapestry, snuff-boxes, gold and silver articles, types, glass and plate-glass, beads, all kinds of crystal, cream of tartar, ceruse, fine steel, wax-candles,

candles, white-wax, and lace, which exceeds in quality that of Brabant ; hemp, linen, and woolen stuffs ; these, though not of the best quality, are cheap and strong, and are generally exported to Turkey ; some are also consumed in Italy, the Cisalpine Republic, and Germany. The leather and the silk manufactures constitute the chief employment of the inhabitants ; of which the taffetas, sattins, velvets, brocades, and silk gloves, introduced by the emigrated families of Lucca, *anno* 1310, are to be classed among the best articles of that kind, manufactured in Italy. A very considerable traffic is carried on with these commodities, as well as with rice, cheese, and other productions of nature. This commerce, which is active with respect to the Adriatic, the Mediterranean Sea, and Portugal, but with regard to the rest of Europe, partly passive, and partly balances merely the accounts

accounts of trade, is transacted by German, Grecian, and Jewish merchants. Prior to the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope, and of the new way to the East-Indies, by the Portuguese, the Venetian commerce was the most flourishing in Europe; and the dominion of the seas, now in possession of Great Britain, was, for a time, in the hands of the Republics of Genoa and Venice, until it was entirely engrossed by the latter, who protected their trade by naval force. By means of Venetian merchantmen, and four squadrons of trading vessels, which were annually fitted out by government, all the commodities of India, Greece, the Palestina, Syria, Egypt, Africa, and the Black Sea, were imported at Venice, almost solely in Venetian bottoms, and exported from thence to all parts of Europe. The merchandise of India, in particular, reached the Mediterranean, by three differ-

ent ways, the first was by the Red Sea, to the Isthmus of Suez, in Egypt, from whence they were conveyed by land, by means of beasts of burden, to the banks of the Nile, and from thence to Alexandria, the Amsterdam of the ancient world. The second was by the Gulph of Persia, into the Euphrates, and from thence, working up the river to Bagdad, on the Ottoman frontiers of Persia, and further to Aleppo, Barut, and Alexandretta. The third way, was from the Ganges, by land, into the Caspian Sea, and from thence to Astracan, on the mouth of the Volga. But since the new discovery of the Portuguese, particularly since 1447, the commerce of the Venetians was upon the decline; and the conquest of Constantinople by the Turks, in the 16th century, hastened the downfall of the Venetian trade; so that the remaining traffic of the Levant, is now divided

vided among the French, English, Dutch, and Venetians.

The goods imported into Maritime Austria, by Venice, from Portugal, Spain, France, England, and the northern countries; from Germany, Italy, and Greece, consist of coffee, sugar, logwood, lead, tin, pepper, ginger, leather, woollen cloths, salmon, herrings, salt fish, iron, copper, fleecy hosiery, indigo, cochineal, silk, wool, oil, almonds, soda, pistachios, pitch, lemons, gall-nuts, cork, wax, honey, cotton, tar, cheese, hardware, gold and silver wire, fine woollen clothes, scarlets, colours, barrilla for the preparation of crystals, Silesia linen and hollands. The trade by land to Germany, is carried on partly by the way of Mestro, and partly by that of Trieste and Fiume, to Vienna, Leipzig, and Nuremberg, Munich, and Augsburg. For the trade of

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the Cifalpine Republic, Venice has, hitherto, been the staple town. A natural consequence of the decline of the Venetian commerce (compared with its state in former times), was the decay of the Venetian navigation; for its shipping consists, at present, of 300 or 400 vessels, while formerly an equal number of new ships was fitted out yearly. The following is a statement of the number of ships which arrive here annually with freights; viz.

Venetian	-	-	-	169
Dutch	-	-	-	2
Neapolitan	-	-	-	40
Ragusan	-	-	-	6
Papal	-	-	-	14
Austrian	-	-	-	20
Genoese	-	-	-	22
Danish	-	-	-	14
Swedish	-	-	-	6
English	-	-	-	60
Maltese	-	-	-	4
Total,				<hr/> 347

For

For the encouragement of commerce, a bank was established *anno* 1587, which still preserves its original form (whereof a more particular account will be given, when we come to give a description of the town), and an Insurance Company has been formed since the 28th of January, 1788. With respect to the coins and weights hitherto in use, an account of these is also deferred until treating of the city of Venice.

SECTION VIII.

REVENUES.

THE sum total of the public revenue amounted hitherto yearly to 14,000,000 livres, or about 1,260,000*l.* The excise on tobacco, salt, and oil, produced alone the fifth part of this sum; the other taxes on articles of consumption producing a tenth only. The remaining sources of the public revenue existed in the duties laid on

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exports

exports and imports, the produce of the domains, and the annual lottery ; the taxes on landed property, under the denomination of *decima* and *campatico*, the taxes on professions and mechanical arts, the tythes of the clergy, and the sale of public places. Although the necessary expences of the state required only two-thirds of the revenue, yet the misapplication of the public money, and the secret expences of the senate, were so enormous, that the national debt was almost yearly encreased, and amounts now to a considerable sum.

S E C T I O N IX.

WITH respect to the constitution of Venice, this may, for the present, be asserted with certainty, that the aristocratic-republican form of government has been superseded by a kingly regimen, and that a new administration will be organized similar

lar to that in the rest of the Austrian dominions.

SECTION X.

DIVISION.

THESE new provinces are divided as follows, viz.

1. The city of Venice, with its lacunes and isle.
2. The dogado of Venice.
3. The territory of Padua.
4. The polesin of Rovigo.
5. The territory of Verona.
6. The territory of Vicenza.
7. The Marca Trevigiana.
8. The province of Friuli.
9. Istria.
10. The territory of Dalmatia.
11. The four islands of the Quarnaro.
12. The three Dalmatian islands.

13. The territory of Morlachia.
14. The territory in Albania, or Lower Dalmatia.
15. The territory of Montenegro.

1. *The City of Venice, with its Lacunes and Isles.*

Venice, Venecia, or Venetia (*Venetiae*), the capital of the new-acquired provinces, is, at the same time, one of the first maritime and commercial towns; and from its being built upon seventy (according to others 150) little islands, scattered here and there, together with its steeples and buildings, which appear to float on the sea, affords the traveller a delightful prospect, both by sea and land. It is situated in $45^{\circ} 27'$ north latitude, and $29^{\circ} 50'$ east longitude, in the centre of lacunes, or marshes, which were gradually covered with sand banks, partly by the rivers flowing hither from

from the continent, and partly by the sea, when agitated by a north-easterly wind; and from these said banks originated the present isles. Until the fifth century, a few fishermen only had taken up their abode here; but about the beginning of the fifth century, the Veneters, an ancient and free people, driven from the continent by the Goths and Huns, fled to these inaccessible marshes of the Adriatic Sea, in order to preserve their liberty and their lives. The first place of abode of the Veneters, after having been expelled from Padua and Este, was Heraclea, afterwards called Citta Nuova, situated in the maritime part of Friuli, between Caorle and Iesolo; and, after the Vandals, the Herules and Langobards had also penetrated to this town, by the different mouths of the rivers, and the inhabitants of Heraclea had several times risen upon them; these last aban-

done the town in 742, and established themselves in Malamocco, where they were troubled anew, in the year 809, by the incursion of Pepin. This induced them to quit this place also, and to select the isle Rialto, the present centre of the city, for their constant residence, because this island, being divided by the river Prealtus (according to Livy, on the great canal, Canalazzo, in the language of the country), appeared to them to afford the best security against foreigners. From similar causes, the Venetians, who were expelled from Aquileja and Concordia, fixed upon Caorle and Grado, and those of Altino, upon the neighbouring isles of Torcello. All these new islanders divided themselves into as many corporations as principal islands were scattered in the lacunæ, and elected, no sooner than in the year 814, a chief in the person of Agnello Participazio, an inhabitant of Her-
 culæa,

culea, to whom they gave the title of Doge (Dux, or Duke), and who, properly speaking, laid the foundation of the now celebrated city of Venice, in building a palace, of which not a vestige is at present remaining, and a court-chapel, and made the most excellent regulations for building and enlarging the city. The communication of the sandbanks surrounding the Rialto, was effected by means of wooden bridges, and the construction of little canals, which still intersect the town. The increase of Rialto was so rapid, that this isle, from the careful draining of the marshes, and the unremitting labour bestowed on turning them in arable ground, in a period not entirely including 200 years, could be classed among the most populous and powerful town of those times; as for the rest, that part of the town called Dorso Duro, situated between the great Canal della Zuecca, and the

west

west part of the island Spinalunga, now Zuecca, were the latest in being more inhabited and populous; for Dorso Duro was, in the beginning, inhabited by fishermen and working people only, who guarded the ducal palace, and by the expelled and re-admitted powerful families of Barbolain, Isleoli, and Servi, who had murdered the Doge Tietro Tratonio, and built Zuecca, which was left to them by the Doge Orso Participazio. Nearly about this period, the name of Rialto vanished gradually, and the town was, for the first time, called Venetiae, and afterwards Venetia. Notwithstanding the rapid rise and increase of the prosperity of Venice, the Doge Peter Ziani made a proposal in the assembly of the people, held in the thirteenth century, the tendency of which was nothing less than a general emigration from Venice to Constantinople; and which would certainly

tainly have taken place, but for the excellent speech of the noble and venerable Procurator Anzolo Falier: the question, however, being ballotted for, a majority of two votes decided against the expedition. Until then, the city was divided into *contradi*, i. e. parishes; but, in the year 1169, the Doge Viral Michieli, established those divisions known at present under the name of *sestieri*, or districts. All the houses, except a few, were built of wood; and only the repeated and great conflagrations in the twelfth century, could urge the inhabitants to build houses in stone, and afterwards to erect magnificent palaces; for example, in the year 1105, a fire broke out, which consumed the greatest part of the town; and in the years 1115, 1120, 1139, and 1163, similar events took place. At the end of the twelfth century, the circumference of the town was nearly as it

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is now, and had magnificent buildings, particularly on the great canal ; but the public places, streets, bridges; &c. were in a sad condition. The foundation of every building and bridge was, as early as that period, laid upon piles of oak, elm, and elder trees, and the interstices filled with masonry ; as otherwise the lightest building would sink. The streets are dark, and often so very narrow, that it is scarce possible for two persons to walk abreast, and the broadest street is hardly twenty feet in width. There are, besides, many canals, which have, on both sides, paved footways, extending from the border of the canal to the houses, one foot width, and called *fondamente*. In order to go from one street into the other, the gondolas have been made use of, since 1327, instead of the inconvenient carriages then in vogue : the former are light, narrow, thirty feet in length,

length, and amount to 10,000 in number. The average price of a gondola is 150 ducats, and the expences attending it annually, 400 ducats. Exclusive of the gondolas, there are other boats for various purposes; for example, the *batelli*, the *peotte*, the *pest-tini*, the *remurchi*, &c. The principal navigation is carried on in the great canal, called the Canalazzo, from which the remaining canals of the city derive their existence. This canal is a part of that of St. Mark, which extends to the harbour of St. Niccolo, and divides itself into two arms, near the Dogana Delmare, one of which passes through the town and isle of Giudecca, or Zuecca, hence called Canal della Zuecca, and the other through the centre of the town, and discharges itself near St. Lucia, into the lacunes. It is this great canal, which, on account of its shallowness in the years 1320-1402, was

dry, and dug out and constructed anew. At this moment, there are near 500 small and great bridges, partly of wood and partly of stones, which will be more particularly described in the *sestieri*, or districts, to which they belong. The circumference of the town, which is divided into six *sestieri*, is six miles, and it requires two hours to circumnavigate it in a gondola.

1. The *sestieri*, or district, of St. Marco, derives its name from the court-chapel, the church of St. Marco, which is ornamented with ten splendid altars, and its origin, according to common tradition, extends as far back as the year 828, and was immediately dependent on the former doges. This church is situated in the square of St. Marco, and celebrated for its massy architecture, its circumference, the lavish hand with which the choicest and most valuable
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of oriental marble is applied to it, its riches, and its workmanship, part of which is mosaic, and is indebted for its existence to the Venetian burghers, Buano Tribuno, of Malamocco, and Rustico, of Torcello, who brought the pretended corpse of the Evangelist St. Mark, from Alexandria to Venice, although the convent of Reichenau, situated on the Bodensee, boasts also to possess this corpse. The foundation of this church was laid by the then reigning Doge, Justinian, or Agnello Partecipazio, whose family have enriched and built many convents and churches. As the greater part of this church, and the palace of the doge, were set on fire by the people, who had revolted against the Doge Peter Candiano IV, the Doges, Peter Orfola I, and II, caused the church to be erected upon a more extensive and splendid plan, and in the form it now stands; and for this purpose, they sent for
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the most celebrated architects of Constantinople. Though the successors of these doges, pursued their plans, and followed their examples, yet it lasted nearly a century before this building (which is erected in the Gothic taste, and according to the five orders of architecture) was entirely finished under the Doge Domenico Cantarini, in the year 1071. Under his successor, the Doge Domenico Selvo, this church began to be adorned with the most precious of oriental and Grecian marble; and the splendid mosaic work was commenced, which, in part, is so eminently excellent, that many a mistaken judge took it, at the first sight, to consist of paintings by the first masters. This strong and massy church, the parts of which are so well connected and joined to each other, stands on a firm foundation, in the form of a cross, with its head to the east, its foot to the west, its
right

right arm to the north, and with its left to the south; its circumference is surrounded with a hall, which commences at the foot, encircles the whole, and joins the middle of the cross; its length, from the great gate of the church to the chief altar, measures 220 Venetian feet, and the breadth, along the beams of the cross, 180 feet; the height, excluding the figures and ornaments, sixty-five feet, its breadth 152, and the whole circumference 950 feet. The external front, which is divided into two orders opposite the square, consists of five great arches, with five gates of bronze, fourteen pillars of porphyry, thirty-three of verde antico, one of serpentine, one of verdon, one of granite, eight of African, and 150 of Grecian marble, with capitals of the first order, which were formerly gilt. A gallery runs over the arches with a balustrade of pillars; at one end of which, towards

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the side of the Piazzetta, stands a head of porphyry, in commemoration of General Carmignola, who was beheaded. Over the just-mentioned gallery are, likewise, five arches, supported by a double row of the most valuable pillars, and on each of these arches is placed a statue, of which the middle one, representing St. Mark, is eight feet high, and is the largest; under it lies a lion of gilt bronze, four feet high, and seven long, with an open book, on which are written the words *Pax tibi Marce, Evangelista meus*; and under this lion, immediately in the centre, are the four celebrated horses of the sun, of gilt copper, which Constantine caused to be conveyed from Rome to Constantinople, together with the car of the sun, and the Doge Martin Zeno from Constantinople to Venice, after the former town had been taken by the crusaders. Exclusively of these, there are four other

other evangelists of marble, an announcing angel, and a Virgin Mary. The five splendid cupolas, of which that in the centre is the largest, are, like the rest of the roof, covered with lead, and have at the top, a capital, supported by small pillars, and terminate in a gilt cross of copper, with several balls, and a weather-cock. The front of both orders, towards St. Basilio, in the herb-market, has also similar arches, 124 pillars, one of which is of porphyry, the others of Grecian marble, arranged in the form of half-moons and galleries, and all over covered with Grecian marble, porphyry, verde antico, and African marble. The five figures on the top of the arches, represent the three theological, and the two cardinal virtues, prudence and moderation. Under the capitals, between the half-moons, are four fathers of the church. The third front, towards the

Piazzetta, is likewise of the same order, and the gate which stands in the centre, is elegantly laid in with fine verde antico, and the windows are decorated with superb Grecian work, occidental jaspis, and verde antico. The handkerchief of Jesus Christ, and the Virgin Mary, are in mosaic painting; whom the poor delinquents, on passing by, implore for the last time, when led to the place of execution; and the students of St. Fantin, who attend them always, light here two black wax-tapers. Of the sixty-seven pillars of which this front consists, five are of verde antico, two of porphyry, one of serpentine, three of granite, four of Ardesian, four of very fine, and the remaining fifty-eight of Grecian, marble. The whole wall of the place, where the treasure of the church (so rich in gold, silver, and jewels) is kept, is decorated with all sorts of marble, and some pieces in *basso-relievo*.

relievo. It contains an old illegible codex of the evangelists, written on parchment. The hall is almost cruciform, and from the chapel of the Cardinal Zeno, to the gate of St. John, it is 186 feet in length, eighteen broad, and twenty-two feet high, containing four pillars of great value. The architecture of the baptismal chapel, built in the hall, consists of cupolas and arches, which are supported by pillars similar to those in the hall. The ceiling is in mosaic painting, but the walls are cased with Grecian marble. Out of the baptismal chapel, a passage leads through a door of bronze, into a chapel also built within this hall, and in commemoration of Cardinal Zeno, who died in the year 1305, and left to the state the whole of his considerable property. The altar is of bronze, by John Campanato, made in the year 1515; the altar-piece represents the Virgin Mary, St.

Peter, and John the Baptist, in full length. The inside of the principal gate, which conveys out of the hall into the church, by the central arch of the first portal, is made of the finest brass, and laid in with several sacred figures of the finest silver. At some distance from the holy waterpot, under the little nave, stands the magnificent altar of marble, called del Capitello, the cover of which consists of a plate of oriental agate, one foot thick, and nine inches high. The great cupola of this church, which is eighty feet high, and thirty-four broad, rises in the centre of this stupendous fabric, and the choir is separated by a balustrade of marble, made in the year 1339. The fourteen statues, which are $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, and wrought with great art and taste, and in the finest marble, represent the Madonna, St. Mark, and the twelve apostles; and in the centre of them, stands a crucifix of massy silver,

silver, with four evangelists in the corners. On the other side, stands the great altar, with St. Mark, and in its four corners are four fathers of the Latin church. In the middle of the sanctuary, a splendid altar is placed under a gallery, which is supported by four very handsome pillars of oriental alabaster, and decorated with thirty-six scriptural paintings in basso relievo. This altar is open in the front, but its sides and hind-part, are surrounded with a balustrade. The altar-board consists of a plate of red Veronese marble, six feet in breadth; but the rest is of Istrian marble. In a stone coffin within this altar, is another coffin of bronze, containing the corpse of St. Mark, brought hither *anno* 1094. Under the gallery we observe the Madonna, and the angel Gabriel, standing on two beautiful pillars of verde antico, and the elegant statues of the four

N 4. evangelists;

evangelists; and the four fathers of the church, rather more than two feet high, cast by Sansovin, in bronze, are placed on the anterior part of the balustrade. Upon the altar-board, brought hither from Constantinople, commonly called the golden altar, various figures are painted in gold and silver, in the antique Grecian style, and adorned by the Doge Andreas Dandolo, with other valuable articles, as 1,300 pearls, 400 granites, ninety amethysts, 300 sapphires, 300 emeralds, fifteen rubin balais, four topazes, &c. Behind the high altar, under the cornice, is a large niche, divided into three smaller ones, and the beautiful altar del sacramento. On the right of this altar, is the elegant door of the sacristy, made of bronze, by Sansovin, and decorated with the interment and resurrection of Christ, in *basso relievo*. The little door of the sacristy leads to the chapel of St. Peter,

Peter, situated on the right of the chief altar. This chapel contains an altar of marble, and the saint's statue. On the principal altar, we find the chapel of St. Clemens, with similar altars, and of the same architecture ; with this difference, however, that in lieu of the altar-piece, the Madonna is represented in *alto rilievo*, with the Infant, Saint Peter, and Clemens by her side. These three chapels form the head of the cruciform church. Having descended a few steps, we come under the great cupola, where, towards the left arm, we view a most splendid octagon of the finest marble, representing a double pulpit, in which the gospel and epistles are sung, and sermons preached five times a-year. Near it is the small altar, built in the year 1334, and dedicated to St. Paul, supported by two pillars, modernized and adorned with the most beautiful marble by the Doge Christopher

topher Moro. At no great distance, a door of bronze conveys into the chapel of St. Isidorus, built by the Doge Andrea Dandolo. Here he caused the corpse of the just-mentioned saint, brought to Venice from the island of Icio, to be deposited in a marble coffin. From this place we come to the chapel of the Madonna de Mascoli, built in 1430, under the Doge Francis Foscari, with an altar, having three niches, which contain a Virgin Mary with the child, and sideways the Saints Mark and John, the whole wrought in fine marble. On the opposite side, stands the superb altar, della Croce, adorned with pillars; the miraculous image of the Virgin Mary, decked with a profusion of gold, silver, and precious stones. This image was sent to Venice by the Doge Henry Dandolo, after the capture of Constantinople. Besides the octagon aforementioned, there is another in the right arm

arm of the church, under the small cupola, towards the ducal palace, supported by nine pillars of marble, and denominated Bigonzo ; here the singers and castrates sing on solemn occasions, and the new elected doge is presented to the people. On this side stands also the altar St. Jacobo, ornamented with beautiful pillars, which was erected under Doge Christopher Moro.

The palace of St. Mark is immediately contiguous to the church of St. Mark.

The above-mentioned doge, Agnello Participazio, laid the foundation to this place, and erected the first building, which, together with the church, was greatly damaged by the above-mentioned conflagration, in the year 976. This great palace, therefore, differs widely from the first, and has, since its first construction
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(after having obtained its present circumference, in the fourteenth century), undergone various alterations in necessary parts, and thorough repairs since; besides the above fire, it also suffered much from severe conflagrations, in the years 1106, 1477, and particularly in the year 1577. This massy and stupendous building, of Gothic or rather Moorish architecture, joins the church of St. Mark on the north, the Canal del Palazzo on the east, on the south it extends as far as the small square and canal of St. Mark, opposite the isle of St. Giorgio Maggiore, and on the west it joins the Piazzetta, fronting the mint and the library. The two principal fronts of this palace, consist of square pieces of red and white marble; but the front that faces the canal, is composed of Istrian marble: under the superior part, a hall, adorned with Moorish pillars, runs along the front, and in the
same

same taste ; painted arches are placed at the bottom, the pedestals of which are, at present, under ground, on account of the earth having been much elevated. This arcade contains 201 feet in length, and constitutes what is commonly called the Broglio. The second front has an arcade of 200 feet in length, commences from the corner, extending to the bridge della Paglia ; and on the gables are placed two colossal statues, by Alexander Vittoria, representing Justice, and the Republic. They enter the palace by eight gates, four of which, under the name of Rive, are situated towards the canal, two in the fronts of the palace, towards the west and the south. One is called del Formento, the other, as the chief gate, della Carta ; the rest belong jointly to the church and the palace. Over the gate della Carta, stands the statue of the Doge Francesco Foscari, kneeling before

fore a winged lion, by Barth. Buono, under which Doge's reign, this building, anno 1439, received its present form. The inner court side of the palace, is of a better and more modern architecture, and contains several memorable remains of antiquity; for instance, the goddesses of plenty, Pallas, Fortuna, &c. In the centre of the court, the two great cisterns, with their lids of bronze, by Niccolo dei Canti, ornamented with figures and garlands, particularly distinguish themselves. The beautiful front of the second wing in the court, was commenced by the celebrated architect Antonio Bregeo, under the Doge Marco Barbarigo. The open Giant's stair-case (as it is commonly called), leading to the principal gate, is built of fine marble, and at the top are, since the year 1566, the colossal statues of Mars and Neptune, wrought in beautiful marble, by Sansovin.

Sanfovin. The top of the stair-case, leads to the gallery which runs over all the three wings of the palaces. On the left of these stairs is a chapel, which was built by the Doge Peter Ziani, in honour of St. Nicholas, and rebuilt by the Doge Andrew Gritti, with paintings al fresco, by Titian. On the right of the Giant's stair-case, is another covered one, called Scala d'Oro, leading to the college, the apartments of the former doge, the halls of the supreme tribunal, and to the great council hall. At the bottom, and upon two large pillars, are Hercules and an Atlas; the former killing the hydra, the latter with a great marble globe on his shoulders. In the middle of the stair-case are the statues of Mercy and Plenty, and on the ceiling of the stair-case, and between the elegant stuccato work of the celebrated Alex. Vittoria, we observe a number of beautiful figures and grotesques,

grotesques, painted by Battista Franco. By means of these stairs, we come first to an apartment called the Salotta near the stairs, with a plafond, by Tintoretto, and with paintings, by Paul Veronese and Francis Bassano. This apartment leads to the Saloon with four doors, wrought by Palladio, and adorned with figures and ornaments, by Giulio dal Moro. One of these doors opens into the hall of the former Pregadi, the other, into the anti-college, the third, into the former secret assembly-room of the council of ten, and the fourth into the chancery. Every where the most beautiful paintings of Titian, Carletto, Calliori, Andrew Vicentino, John Contarini, and Giambattista Tiepolo, court our view ; and the anti-college, a hall, is adorned with the choicest marble, stuccatos, basso-relievos, and statues, and derives additional charms from the works of Vincenzo Scamozza,

Scamozza, Tintoretto, and James da Ponté. Formerly, the doge met in this hall with the Council, the chiefs of the Forty, and the Savi. The Sala Vecchia del Pregadi, is also decorated with the works of Tintoretto, Palma, James Bassanno, Marco Vecellio, and others. In the apartment near the chapel of the college, are paintings by Vincenzo Catena, Titian, &c.; Christ at Emaus, at table with his two disciples; and likewise by Pavis Bordone, Tintoretto, Joseph Porta; called Salviati; and in the chapel of the college, or the Sala delle Statue, is an altar and paintings, by Girolamo Coloma Mingazzi, James Quarono, and Sansovin. In some neighbouring rooms were formerly deposited the most important papers of the ancient Republic. The halls of the former Council of Ten, contains a choice collection of paintings by Mark Vecello, Aliense, Leandro da Ponte, Paul

Veronese, Giambattista Zelloti, Bazzacco, Castel Franco, and Battista Varinato. The armories of the former Council of Ten, consist of four spacious rooms, the principal door of which is made of cedar-wood, of Mount Lebanon. Here was seen a great variety of ancient arms, trophies, silk-stuffs, the celebrated cabinet of medals, with the library appertaining to it, formed by Peter Morosini, a precious chest of rock-crystal set in silver, the statue of a youth invested with a hide, together with several other statues, many stands of colours, standards, and horse-tails. The penal quarantia, together with the old and new civil quarantia, contain also paintings by the best masters. The hall of the former great council, 150 feet in length, and seventy-four in breadth, is also adorned with many beautiful large paintings, and with an elegant platfond, by the just men-
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tioned artists ; and the same may be said of the Sala del Scrutinio, which may be entered by the great hall, of the passages, of the various assembly-rooms of the magistrates, of the Sala dello Scudo, where in particular the armorial bearings of the former doges, and many geographical paintings are seen ; of the small hall near the apartments of the doge, of the Saloon de Conviti, or guests' dining-hall, of the inner stair-case of the palace.

But the proudest ornament of the town, is the square of St. Mark, which has scarcely its equal in Europe, though it may be fully viewed at one glance. It is paved entirely with freestone of Montefelice, and in the form of garden figures, and measures from the church of St. Mark, to that of St. Geminiano, 680 feet ; from the dial, to the canal of St. Mark, 550 feet ; from

the bridge della Taglia, to the fish-market, 380 feet: and the beautiful marble buildings on all sides, the columns, arcades, and other ornaments, represent this square to the view as a great and splendid amphitheatre.

This square is commonly divided into four particular places, or squares; namely, that between the right of the church of St. Mark, and the church of St. Basso, extending to the dial of St. Mark, and is called Piazzetta delle Erbe, or herb-market; the great place, or the space between the churches of St. Mark and St. Geminian, encircled on the south and west side by buildings called the new and ancient Procurazioni, in which stand the three pyramids, or hugh masts, on three bronze pedestals, with figures in *basso relievo*, masterly designed, and executed by Alexander Leoparda,

Leoparda, in the year 1505. The place called the Piazzetta, extending to the south from the left of the church of St. Mark to the canal of the same name, having on the one side, appropriated to the poultry-market, the library and the mint, and on the other, the palace, and this side is called the Broglio, where the patricians formerly assembled daily, for the purpose of discussing state-matters, or private affairs. At one end of the Broglio, before the palace-gate, near the church, is a pillar of porphyry, upon which the *Bandi* are written and expedited, and near it are two quadrangular pillars, with Syrian characters, brought from Acre to Venice, in the year 1253, by Lorenzo Tiepolo. Between these pillars, the Doge Falier was decapitated, and this spot was in general the place of execution for such people of rank, as it was not thought proper to dispatch in secret.

At the bottom of the Piazzetta, opposite the canal of St Mark and St. Georgio Maggiore, are two large pillars of granite, and the largest in the town, which were brought from Greece, under the Doge Sebastian Ziani, with a third (which fell into the water during the disembarkation), erected in the year 1329, by the architect Nicholas Barathirri, a native of Lombardy. Between these pillars, criminals were hitherto commonly executed, and those who were strangled in prison, were hung up here with a label fastened to them, with the inscription, *Per ragione del Stato* (for State reasons); this interstice is, on this account, looked upon as infamous by the Venetians in general, and especially by the patricians.

On one of these pillars stands a winged lion, with his face towards the sea;
and

and on the other, the statue of St. Theodore, the other patron of this city, holding a lance in his left, and a shield in his right hand. Not far from these pillars, was stationed, in the canal of St. Mark, the red prison-galley, the usual place of confinement for such delinquents as belonged to the navy; lastly, the fourth place is between the south side of the palace, and the canal of St. Mark, and extends from the bridge della Paglia, to the fish-market. This vast and splendid building, called the old *Prorazione*, built by the architect Barth. Buono, terminates in an elegant tower, eighty-two feet high, and eighteen broad, erected by Peter Lombardo, in the year 1499, on a large, magnificent arch, supported by Corinthian pillars and pilasters; in this tower is the clock of St. Mark, by which the other clocks of the city are regulated; and the hours begin to

be counted from the fall of night. On the other wing of the square of St. Mark, we observe the new Procurazioni, consisting of nine palaces, commenced to be built in the year 1585, by Sansovin, continued as far as the tenth arch of the library, by Vincenzo Scamozzi, and finished by an architect of moderate talents in the year 1682, with a marble front, of the Doric, the Ionian, and the Corinthian orders. The building of the library of St. Mark, situated in the square of the same name, is Sansovin's best and noblest structure, and contributes very much to embellish the square. The first foundation for a public library was laid by Petrarch, in the year 1362, by endowing it, during his life-time, with a part of his books. This small commencement was increased in the year 1468, by the considerable library of Cardinal Bessarione, consisting of 800 manuscripts only ;
when

when the building of this edifice was at last resolved upon, the 5th of May, 1515. The porch, or vestibule, contained hitherto a very curious collection of antiquities, which was made a present of to the Republic, by the Cardinal Domenico Grimani, the Patriarch of Aquileja, John Grimani, and the Procurator of St. Mark, Frederic Contarini. It comprises, exclusive of 1000 manuscripts, 150,000 printed volumes, among which may be found many an undiscovered treasure for criticism. In this building we meet also with paintings by the greatest masters, both in the ceiling and on the walls. To this numerous collection of books, contributed largely the Academia della Fama, instituted in the year 1558, by purchasing many works, and Melchior Wieland, professor of botany at Padua, by leaving to this institute his library in 1589, and it was further increased

ed by the library of the Patrician James Contarini, in the year 1595, and in the eighteenth century, by the libraries of Nicholas Manuzi, a Venetian physician, and of the Patrician Giambattista Recanatì. But what has particularly augmented the stock of this library, was, the law enacted by the senate in 1650, purporting that of every book printed in the Venetian dominions, one copy shall be delivered to the library, and the appropriation of a sum of 300 ducats a year, to the purchase of foreign books, since 1650. The other part of the building, towards the fish-market, finished thirteen years after Sansovin's death, contains the beautifully-painted offices belonging to the procurators. Contiguous to the library is the mint, or zecca, a strong brick building, likewise erected by Sansovin, and joined together by iron cranks, and the front of which

which perfectly corresponds with that of the library, and both face the square of St. Mark. In the centre of the court are twenty-five shops, where metal is cast, flatted, and fitted for coining, and an octagon cistern, with an Apollo, of marble, by Danese Cataneo; but, from the land side, the entrance is adorned with two colossal statues, one by Titian Aspeti, of Padua, the other by Campagna, of Verona. The fish market, or piscario di St. Marco, is a fine spacious place, containing public granaries, the flour magazines, the board of health, and the wood and timber offices. The steeple of St. Mark is one of the highest in Italy, and far excels those of Bologna, Modena, Cremona, Strasburg, and Vienna; its whole height measures 334 feet, namely, from the place to the belfry 164, from the belfry to the angel 154, and the angel itself is sixteen feet high.

high. Although its foundation be laid in water, and in a shallow muddy ground, yet it neither leans towards one side, nor has sunk from its original position. In the year 888, under the sixteenth doge of Venice, Peter Tribuno, the first foundation was laid to this tower; under the reign of Dominico Morosini, the walls were gradually constructed, and, in a period of 200 years, it was raised up as high as the belfry. The first architects of this stupendous work are unknown; but, in the year 1180, a certain Nicholas Barotiero was employed in its construction; and, in 1349, Montagnana was working at its gable. In the commencement it was provided with a wooden roof, which was several times set on fire from carelessness, and by the lightning. At the coronation of the Doge Michael Streno, in 1401, the upper part was set on fire by a rocket; in the year 1417, it was consumed

consumed by a flash of lightning, subsequent to which, *anno* 1487, the roof is said to have been covered with gold plates ; in the year 1490, it was again set on fire by a flash of lightning ; in the year 1510, it was at last resolved to take down the small, clumsy belfry, and to elevate the steeple. The execution of this bold plan was entrusted to the skilful architect Buono, of Bergamo, commonly called Master Buono, who completed the building, consisting of the belfry, the other order of pillars, and the pyramids, in a space of six years, from the floor of the belfry up to the roof where the bells are suspended ; the whole is built in the form of an arch, and supported by high and thick pillars of marble. Over the belfry runs, on the outside, a gallery with bronze railings, of man's height, and of sufficient width to walk on it without inconvenience ; in two great quadrangles, of the
attic

attic order, are two marble lions, of a considerable size; and in the other two are two female figures, sitting on two other lions; above, the attic commences to taper insensibly towards the top, the pyramid, on which stands the angel, sixteen feet high, covered all over with copper, and turning with the wind. In the year 1547, a flash of lightning struck this tower; and the same happened in the years 1657 and 1735, and particularly on the 23d of April, 1745, while the bells were ringing in the festival of St. Mark. At present, this tower is provided with a conductor, which descends through the inside of the tower. The whole tower has, from the ground up to the belfry, in which six bells are suspended, a double brick wall, the outer one having five feet in thickness; and, between the two walls, a way, six feet in breadth, winds up without steps, in the form of
well-

well-stairs, gradually ascending with forty turnings and windows: from this tower we survey the whole town, the lacunes, the adjacent continent, and also the sea, to a distance of 100 Venetian miles: its foot is surrounded with small buildings, which form, as it were, the footstool of this pile. Among these buildings is a small lozzetta, rich in marble and splendid columns, where the public lottery is drawn. Near to St. Mark's square, towards the church della Ascensione, stands the building of the public Academy of Painting, erected on the 14th of December, 1724, which comprises both sculpture and architecture; and the number of its ordinary members usually amounts to thirty-six. The noblest productions of the fine arts are found in the apartments of this academy. Behind the church of St. Mark stands the chapel St. Trodoro, built in 566, where the inquisition

fition of Venice holds its sittings. The church St. Basso, which was built in the year 1076, by the family Ebia, but entirely reduced to ashes in the years 1105 and 1671, and is now rebuilt in the modern style, with only one nave, has five altars, and excellent paintings. The first church, St. Geminiano, together with the chapel Trodoro, are supposed to have been built, *anno* 566, by Narfes, a General of the Emperor Justinian; but, on account of its becoming rather ruinous, the present church was constructed after a model of James Sansovin, and entirely completed in the year 1557: it is one of the most beautiful and noblest churches of the city, and likewise adorned with valuable paintings. The church of St. Mary, in Broglio, called della Santissima Ascensione, though rather small, yet is splendid, from its architecture, paintings, and high altar; it has three altars,

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and appertained at first to the knight templars, from whom it passed to the knights of Malta, who sold it, the 5th of May, 1324, to St. Mark's church, the procurators of which transferred it again, in the year 1516, to the brotherhood, or school, della Ascensione del Signore. The church St. Moise is supposed to have been founded, after the year 787, by the families of Artigera and Scoparia; afterwards, however, it was built, for the second time, by Moses Venier; and, after the great fire, 1105, it was restored by voluntary contributions, for the third time: this beautiful church obtained, at last, its present form, in the year 1632, after a model of Alexander Tremignone; and Frederick Cornara, Patriarch of Venice, laid the first stone of its foundation. It has excellent paintings, and seven altars, the high altar of which is of a milk-white Veronese marble. Since the year

1500, pigeons and birds are thrown among the people in this church, annually, on Palm-Sunday and Easter. In the vicinity of this church is the school of the smiths, with an altar-piece by Mark Vicentino. In the circuit of this church are also situated the fine palaces of Giustiniani Badoerri, Emi, &c. and a Play-house, in which comic operas are given during the winter season. The church St. Maria Giubenico, commonly called St. Maria Zobenigo, was built by the families Giubenica, Erizzi, Barbarighi, Graziaboni, and Semitecoli ; it was burnt down in the years 966 and 1105, and was, on account of its ruinous state, rebuilt in the year 1680. This church is furnished with altars of the choicest marble, a splendid front, and fine paintings. In the parish stands the palace of the Barbarighi. Towards the close of the seventh century, the family Candiana (now Sanuda) built

built the church St. Maurizio, which was burnt down in the year 1105, and the building erected on its ruins was, on account of its decayed state, rebuilt from the ground, towards the end of the sixteenth century; it has seven altars, fine paintings, and, on the outside of the wall, a painting, *al fresco*, by Orazio da Castel Franco. Near the church is the school of the Albanese, adorned with many ancient paintings; and in this parish is situated the palace of the Correri, which ranks foremost among the finest palaces of Venice.

In the quarter commonly called Colle de St. Maurizio stands the fine and rich palace of the family da Ponte, adorned with excellent paintings by Casare Lombardo. The St. Vital-church, built by the Doge Vital Falier, was likewise burnt down in the year 1105, and the structure erected in

its stead, stood until the beginning of this century, when, from its decayed state, it was deemed necessary to rebuild it, which was effected by voluntary contributions; it has an elegant appearance, various good columns, and the high altar-piece is the rare and excellent painting of the celebrated Victor Carpaccio, representing the Madonna and the holy martyrs on horseback, and with many other saints: the palace of the Pepoli is, among others, situated in this parish. The church of St. Rocco, and the convent St. Margherita, inhabited by Augustine nuns, were built in the year 1488, and embellished with five altars, among which is the high altar of marble, with a beautiful altar-piece by Francesco Montemezzano. The church of St. Samuel was built in the year 1000, by the families of Soranzo and Boldu; it was burnt down in the year 1105, and was, from its decayed situation,

ation, built up again in the year 1683, but in a very indifferent style. Near the church stands the masons' school, which contains an altar-piece by Conegliano. In this parish are the palaces of Contarini, Graffi, with a small collection of beautiful paintings, by Lin, Garzoni de Mocenighi, and Guistiniani, called Colini. The church and monastery were begun in the Gothic style, in the year 1274, and completed in 1335. It has many decorations, fourteen altars, and some good paintings and fine columns. Not far from the church is the school of the holy Stephen, with an altar-piece and some landscapes, by Victor Carpaccio; and in another neighbouring school, namely, de Centurati, is a very fine painting of the Madonna in her glory, by Poalo Pagano; farther stands here, the magnificent marble palace of the family Pisani, containing a numerous library, a

cabinet of medals, a holy family by Titian, and, besides other good pictures, the best painting of Paul Veronese, representing the consort of the unfortunate Darius; and between the palaces of Garzoni and Spinelli, stands the play-house called St. Angelo.

The church St. Michele Arcangelo, commonly called St. Angelo, was built in the year 920, by the families Morosini and Lupanizza, and one half of it was rebuilt anew in the year 1631, towards the east side. It has nine well-built altars of marble, many fine pillars, and good paintings.

In the square of St. Angelo, stands the oratory delli Zoppi, called dell'Annunziata, built by the family Morosini, in the year 920. Rebuilt, *anno* 1527, by Francis Morosini, and decorated with fine paintings, and altars of marble. The church St. Benedetto

detto Abbate, or St. Benetto, was originally built by the families Brandonigi and Trevifani, in the year 987. Afterwards by Dominici and Giovanni Falieri, *anno* 1175: and, lastly, by Giovanni Tiepolo, the patrician, in a modern, beautiful style, in the year 1619, and has seven altars, and many good paintings. In this parish, we meet with the rich and noble palace of the Contarini, on the Rio of St. Luba; and the Opera-house, St. Benetto, is a noble structure, which was purchased by Nicholas and Alvise Venieri, brothers, in the year 1787, for 31,000 ducats, and has been very much beautified since. Here serious operas are performed, during the autumn and carnival. The church St. Paterniano, was built by the families Bankanika, Andrearda, Fabiana, and Muozza, and has been several times much damaged by fires, particularly in the year 1437. It has seven

altars, some elegant columns of Grecian marble, and several good paintings. In the vicinity of the church, on the Rio of St. Luca, stands the palace of the Contarini, called dal Buovalo, on account of a winding stair-case of marble, with columns, has arches covered with lead, and is of excellent architecture. The church of St. Luca, built in the year 1153, in honour of the nine ecclesiastical congregations of Venice, by the families Dandolo and Pizzamano, was burnt down in the year 1167, rebuilt afterwards, and erected anew in the 16th century. There are nine altars in this church, and it may be ranked among the most elegant in this city, on account of its paintings, &c. In the church-square stands a large mast upon a pedestal, supposed to relate to the conspiracy of Bayamonte. In this parish are the palaces of the Grimani, by the architect Michele Sanmichieli Farsetti,

fetti, with an excellent collection of impressions in plaster-of-paris, of paintings, and of valuable manuscripts: the palace of the Coredani is a master-piece of architecture. The church of St. Fantino, was built in the 10th century by the noble families Barozzi, Aldicina, and Equilia, and rebuilt soon after by the family Pisani, but in the years 1501 and 1533, it obtained its present splendid form at the expence of Cardinal Zeno, partly by Sansovin, and partly by Alexander Vittoria, and has many good paintings and altars. On the right of this church stands the school di St. Girolamo, called St. Fantino; is a magnificent structure, built by Alexander Vittoria, which contains many fine paintings: farther, the school of the holy Gatano, with an altar-piece, by Nicholas Graffi. The church of St. Salvatore, with the chapter of the regular canons of St. Austin, was originally
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built in the 7th century by the families Galatazzi and Carosi, but subsequently rebuilt at the expence of the canons, in its present splendid form, by the architect Tullio Lombardo, and is adorned with thirteen excellent altars, several fine paintings and sculpture. Near this church, on the great canal, stands the elegant and rich palace of the Manin family, built by Sansovino; likewise the fine palace of the Bembi. In the church-square to the left, is the great school of Teodoro, with paintings by modern masters, and a front built in the year 1657, of Istrian stones, according to the design of Baldissera Longhena. The church St. Bartolomeo, erected by the family Orseolo, in the year 840, and rebuilt by the Doge Domenico Selvo, in the year 1172, was entirely constructed anew between the years 1619, and 1632, by the Patriarch Gio. Tiepolo, and contains eight marble altars,

and

and beautiful paintings. Near this church is the German House, or the *Fondaco de' Tedeschi*, which was rebuilt after the great conflagration in the year 1504, and completed in the year 1508. It is a quadrangular building, free on all sides, measures 512 feet in circumference, and contains some remains of paintings by celebrated artists. The church *St. Maria della Fava*, together with the monastery of the congregation dell'Oratorio, derived its origin, in the year 1480, from a miraculous image of the Virgin Mary, and was in the years 1662 and 1701 materially enlarged; the inside of the church is finished with exquisite taste, and adorned with Carrara marble, and with several elegant paintings. The monastery possesses a pretty library. The church *St. Giuliano*, was built by John Marturio; in the year 1105, it burnt down, together with twenty-two other churches, but was soon after

after rebuilt by the family of Balbi, and about the middle of the 16th century constructed anew, according to a design of Sansovin, with a front of marble, at the expence of Thomas Rangone, better known by the name of Philologus Ravenna. In this church ten girls are married every year, and portioned each with twenty-five ducats, in virtue of a legacy, left by Thomas Rongone. In the vicinity is the school de' Marcia; with an altar-piece, by Gian Bellino. The church la St. Croce Degli Armeni, was erected in the year 1253, for the use of the Armenians, in virtue of a testament of the Count of Arbe, and in which Armenian sermons are preached. It has three altars and good paintings. The oratory and hospital St. Gallo, with the abbey, were instituted by the Doge Peter Orseolo; and, besides an altar-piece by Tintoretto,

Tintoretto, it contains various other good paintings.

2. The sestier or district of Castello, which derives its name from the isle Castello Olivolo, is separated from the city properly so called, by the canal of St. Pietro, across which a wooden bridge is constructed. This sestier extends far beyond the canal into the city, has been the see of the patriarch ever since the year 1451, and is inhabited near the water-side by sea-faring people, and workmen belonging to the arsenal. Here we find the following buildings, viz. : On the isle itself stands the cathedral of Venice, called St. Pietro di Castello, the see of the former bishops of Olivolo, and afterwards of those of Castello, and at present that of the patriarch. It was built by the fourth bishop of Olivolo, Orso Participazio, was burnt down at different periods, and, lastly, rebuilt

rebuilt from the ground, in the year 1621, at the expence of the patriarch Thiov. Tiepolo, with Istrian marble. It has three gates, a front sixty-seven feet long, and decorated with elegant columns, and beautiful paintings. The income of the patriarch amounts to 80,000 Venetian livres annually. The church of St. Peter, being a mother-church, has twenty-three other parish churches subordinate to it, and the clergy belonging to this church consist of twenty-six canons, six minor canons, and fifty ecclesiastics, exclusive of those who belong to the seminary. Near the church is the palace of the patriarch; it is very spacious, has large apartments, a fine vineyard, and a delightful prospect. At a small distance from it stands the belfrey, belonging to the church, built under the Doge Christopher Moro. On both sides of the church-square, are the dwelling-houses of the canons. The church

St.

St. Mary delle Virgini, otherwise called Mary in Jerusalem, was built, together with the nunnery of St. Austin, in 1177, under the Doge Sebastian Ziani. It was burnt down on the 2d of August, 1365, and the then doge, Andrew Cantarini, rebuilt it more splendidly, and provided it, with nine altars, and good paintings. The church St. Daniel, founded in the year 820, by the noble family Bragadini, has nine altars, and good paintings. The church St. Anna, with the convent appertaining to it, is situated on the extremity of the canal di Castello. It obtained its present form in the year 1634, when it was rebuilt after a plan of Francis Contini, and is an elegant building, with five altars of marble, and fine paintings. The spacious church of St. Joseph, with the convent belonging to it, is constructed in the most splendid style. It was commenced in the year 1516, and
finished

finished in 1530 ; has eight marble altars, and is ornamented with beautiful paintings. The great and ancient church St. Nicholas di Bari a Castello, a noble structure, with a cupola, three altars, and fine paintings, joins the seminary instituted by the Doge Nicholas da Ponte, in which twenty-four young ecclesiastics are educated. Near it is the hospital of St. Antony, which the late Republic built for the benefit of the sailors who fought so gallantly in the defence of the town Scutari against the Turks ; and many invalids of the navy are still supported here. The convent of the capuchin nuns was founded, in the year 1668, by Vendramin, and the church of the capuchin nuns at Castello, was built in the year 1675, consecrated to the nativity of the Virgin Mary, and furnished with an altar, and fine paintings by Rizzi, &c. The church of St. Anthony, with the abbey of the regular, canons

canons of St. Salvador, was erected in the year 1346, and built after a model of Jacob Lanstrani. The church has twelve altars, some of which are very rich in columns, marble, gold, and good paintings; and one possesses the celebrated statue of Vitto Pisani on horseback. Not far from the church is the vast palace of the family Michiele, the right side of which stretches towards the Dogana, and from the left side, the view extends over nearly the whole of the lacune, as far as Chioggia, a distance of twenty-five miles. The church of St. Dominico, built in 1312, and enlarged in the year 1590, was, together with the Dominican convent, where the father inquisitor resided, since the year 1560, founded by the Doge Marin Zorzi. This church has eleven rich altars of marble, and several good paintings. Of the hospitals yet remaining at Venice, that of Saints Peter and

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Paul,

Paul, founded by a brotherhood of pious pilgrims, is the most ancient. It was enlarged in the year 1328, and in 1368 the government took it under its particular protection ; but the eight alms-houses, which are incorporated with it, together with a small hospital for old women, founded by the family Querini, were built in the year 1330, in virtue of a legacy of Francis Avanzo. The little church belonging to it has three altars. The church St. Francesco di Paolo, has been rebuilt by the family Querini, on a more extensive and splendid plan, and assigned to the Minorite monks of the same name. It contains nine altars, and many good paintings. The church St. Biagio, built in the year 1052, being in a decayed state, a beginning was made, in 1747, to rebuild it, but is not yet finished. In the square, in front of the church, stands a public magazine, many stories high, containing

taining stores of biscuits, and other articles for sailors and galley-slaves. Particularly remarkable is that extensive and astonishing fabric,

The arsenal, which may be truly said to be an ornament to the town ; it is situated on the eastern extremity of the city, and has not its equal in Europe. Its circumference measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is surrounded with water, and a wall very high and thick ; this wall is furnished with many turrets, which, as well as those that are situated in the centre of the arsenal, are occupied in the night by centries, who are challenged every hour. Though the time of the first foundation of this arsenal be unknown, yet this is certain, from historical records, that as far back as the year 1210, it existed already as a large structure, which was enlarged by the addition of the arsenal nuovo, in the

year 1325, under the Doge John Soranzo ; and by the arsenal novissima, for 100 galleys, erected in the year 1417, behind the aforementioned, on the side of the convent delle Virgini ; and by further gradual accessions, it at last obtained its present circumference. This vast and glorious structure, which stands upon an isle, composed of several islets, has only two entrances ; namely, one by water, for the ships which arrive or depart, between two square turrets, one of which contains a clock, the other serves as a guard-house ; and another by land, in the little square called Campo dell'Arse-
nale. Over the entrance by water, a wooden bridge is constructed, which is shut by means of a gate, reaching down to the water. In the Campo dell'Arse-
nale, we see a beautiful marble bridge, which leads to a large and magnificent portal, erected in the year 1457, under the Doge Pasqual Malipiero,

Malipiero, surrounded by brass railings in the form of pikes, and adorned with metal ornaments. It is composed of eight columns of Istrian marble, on the pillasters of which stands an equal number of statues, for the most part by John Comini. The principal front is of good architecture, embellished with four thick columns of Istrian marble; and in the centre is a winged lion, and a marble statue, representing the holy Justina. In the back building of the Campo dele Arsenale, a small barrack is built for the centinels, who guard the gate, the entrance of which is surrounded with several columns of marble, encircled by an iron railing. In the centre of the Campo dele Arsenale, on a trophied pedestal of bronze, a great mast is erected, on which, formerly, on holidays, the flag of St. Mark was hoisted. On both sides of the portal stands two colossal lions, on cornices of

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bronze,

bronze, which were brought to Venice from the harbour of Athens, *anno* 1687, by the celebrated Francis Morosini. Under the republican government, 2000 men were daily employed in the arsenal, whose wages amounted yearly to 500,000 Venetian ducats, exclusive of the *vin-piccolo* (wine mixed with water), which was given them gratis, and valued at 30,000 ducats per annum. Previous to the arrival of the French, the arsenal contained great quantities of naval stores, twenty-six men-of-war, frigates, galleys, and arms for 20,000 men, which have all been carried off by the French. Within the circuit of the arsenal are also all the workshops for ship-building, a cannon foundery, &c. The arsenal itself was, in the years 1507, 1509, 1569, 1618, and on the 25th of April, 1785, and 1797, in danger of becoming a prey to the flames. In St. Helena, a dinner,

ner, of chestnuts and water, is annually given to the Patriarch ; on which occasion, he is seated between the archdeacon and the gastaldo of the Istrian poets. The church il Sepolcro, and the monastery appertaining to it, were founded, in the year 1409, by the noble widow Helena Celfi, and provided, in the year 1484, with a holy sepulchre. The church has four altars, several statues and paintings. Close to the arsenal stands the Oratory la Madonna del Arsenale, and has an altar-piece by Bartol. Scaliger. One of the most laudable institutions in Venice is the hospital della Preta, for exposed or forsaken children, and owes its existence to the active zeal of a monk of the seraphin order, who arrived at Venice in the year 1340, and encouraged the establishment of this institution in his sermons. From his frequently repeating the word *pieta*,

he was called father Pieruzzo della Pietà, and the institution itself, la Pietà. He was at first supported by a society of respectable ladies, who made the first regulations of this hospital, but were soon succeeded by some eminent and benevolent characters, who formed a brotherhood for the purpose of supporting the foundlings. In order to render its utility still more extensive, the State, on the 15th of December, 1383, took it under its particular protection; and united it with the brotherhood. This institution receives all children, without exception, that are brought thither, both natural and legitimate; if they are laid in an aperture made in the form of a tray, near the hospital-gate, and their arrival announced by the ringing of a bell fixed near it. After the child's reception, it is delivered to one of the wet nurses, who are always at hand, and whose milk must not be older than
fifteen

fifteen weeks from the period of the delivery. The day following it is brought into the apartment of the secretary, who draws up an inventory of every thing found on the child, and records the circumstances, the hour of its arrival, &c. all which is accurately entered in the register of foundlings; which, in order to avoid family disputes, is carefully preserved as a secret. In general, at the institution, the most profound secrecy is observed as a sacred duty towards every foundling, and towards every person both in and out doors, in cases where the secretary and superintendent be able to give the least information respecting the taking back of the children. Since the year 1746, a resolution has been adopted worthy of imitation; namely, that every infant, after its being registered, shall be put out to nurse in the country, where it generally remains ten, and at least three years.

years. The nurse is provided with printed rules of conduct with respect to the infant, and in the first year, she receives ten lires, or 4s. and 8d. sterling, a month; in the second year, five lires, or 2s. and 4d. sterling, monthly; in the four following years, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lires, or 1s. and $7d\frac{1}{2}$. sterling, per month; and in the four last, three lires, or 1s. and 5d. sterling, monthly; exclusive of the money, she receives for the first year's bands and rollers for the swathing of the child, and for each of the following years the necessary linen and cloathing, with $1\frac{1}{2}$ lires, or $8d\frac{1}{2}$. for shoes. However, at the expiration of the tenth year, every contribution ceases, and the children are at liberty either to remain in the country, or to return to the institute, to complete their education. The superintendence of the nurses is given to the curates of the respective parishes, who must also attest the child's life,

life. If a girl remain in the country after the tenth year, and is afterwards married, in this case, the hospital gives her immediately after marriage 160 livres, or 3l. 14s. 2d. sterling, as a portion; and the nurse receives 80 livres, or 1l. 17s. 1d. sterling, as a reward for her education. The boys are taught a trade, or profession, in the hospital, until they are eighteen years old, by which means they become useful to the state; and the girls are instructed in all kinds of needle-work. At their dismissal from the hospital, the boys are furnished each with a double suit of clothes, and provided with a master; they also enjoy the privilege of freely exercising their professions on their own account, without being free of any company or guild. On the other hand, the sickly and the lame are maintained for life in the hospital. When the girls, on their return from the country,

country, enter the school for grown girls, they receive, like the boys, a double suit of clothes, and are now obliged to earn their livelihood. Each of them is compelled to furnish a certain quantity of work, consisting of knitted stockings, lace, silk-ribbon, in compensation for their board and lodging; and the value of what she produces above her task, is paid to her, and placed to her account as her property. Another source of employment, affords the well known *musical choirs*, composed of about 100 girls, who are instructed in music, both vocal and instrumental, by the best masters; and must perform all choral functions in the church. If a girl is inclined to marry out of the hospital, the latter favours the marriage by all possible means, if the bridegroom be an honest, sober, and active person; and in this case, she receives not only the amount of her earnings

earnings placed to her account, but also a portion of 200 ducats ; which, however, is repaid to the institution in case the girl dies without issue. If the parents themselves are desirous of taking back their child, and apply to the hospital for this purpose, they must be able to give a clear account of all circumstances and distinctive marks of the foundling, and must likewise prove their parental rights. After these points have been satisfactorily proved, they obtain the child, either on paying a small sum for its maintenance, or without paying any thing at all ; especially if the hospital entertain no suspicion with regard to the future morals of either the parents or child. For this reason, the strictest enquiry is made when the girls are handsome. The annual expenditure of this institution is very considerable, since the number of children kept in the country, who increase yearly,

yearly, to the number of 480, amounts alone to 3000, and their maintenance costs from 36 to 42,000 ducats annually; farther, the number of sucklings kept in the hospital amounts to 1000, the yearly expence for whom, including 100 boys, at one lire daily, amounts likewise to 45,000 ducats, exclusive of the clothing for the two first schools, for which article the hospital expends 4000 ducats per *annum*; add to this, the expence for the necessary servants, the church, the choir, repairs, law-suits, the interest of monies borrowed in cases of necessity, pensions, &c. the sum total of all which expences may amount, yearly, to 120,000 ducats. The permanent annual income of the hospital amounts, on the other hand, to 50,000 ducats only, and the contingent revenue to about 30,000 ducats, to which may be added 10,000 ducats, arising annually from legacies; so that, if

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we also put to account the proceeds from the earnings of the girls, &c. the expensiture of the institution will exceed the income by 20,000 to 30,000 ducats, which sum was hitherto made good, partly by the state, and partly by extraordinary speculations of the house. This spacious hospital is four stories high, and possesses every conveniency : in the centre of the building stands the splendid church, built in a modern style, in the year 1745, after a design of Giorgio Massari; is light, very rich in marble, has five altars, two choirs, and is adorned with several beautiful paintings. The internal discipline of the hospital is superintended by a prioress, appointed for three years, who is to report every circumstance to the three presidents. Immediately under the prioress are sixty matrons, who are chosen by her, and must all be turned of forty ; they are permitted to educate children not belonging to

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to the institution, whom they frequently obtain from foreign parts, on account of the excellent plan and management of this institution, from which permission they derive great pecuniary advantages. In the environs of this hospital, near the bridge of the Madonna, stands the palace of the Gritti family, the walls of which are, on the outside, painted by Battista dal Moro. This family possesses also the palace near the bridge della Paglia; and that of the Papal Nuncio, near St. Francesco, belongs likewise to them. On the Rio di Palazzo, opposite the Canonica of St. Mark, is situated the splendid palace which formerly appertained to the family of Trevisani, but which is now the property of the Colalto family; this palace, the well-known Bianca Capello, Grand Duchess of Tuscany, while she was the mistress of Francis, purchased for 17,000 ducats, for her father, Bartol. Capello,

Capello, who lived before in St. Maria Formosa. The church St. Giovanni in Bragora, was first erected in 639; John Talonico afterwards rebuilt it, at his own expence, in the ninth century; and in the years 1475, 1478, it was, on account of its ruinous state, thoroughly repaired, and at last rebuilt anew, in 1728. This church is very extensive, contains nine altars of marble, fine paintings, and embellished with the tomb of the Doge Francesco Prizzo, by Matthew Corneni, a work of distinguished excellence. In its vicinity is the small hospital for unfortunate silk merchants, with two altars, and a chapel dedicated to St. John the Baptist; the hospital for honest widows, indigent female nobility and gentry; and, finally, a biscuit bakehouse. The Dominican convent, le Terziarie di St. Dominico, called St. Maria del Rosario, the nuns of which are also called pinzo-

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there,

here, or pious sisters, has, since the year
 1649, a proper oratory, where mass is read;
 and the sacrament deposited for the use of
 the sisters, since the year 1748. The
 church St. Antonio Martire, which was
 erected in the year 800, by the Participazio
 family, and rebuilt in the year 1680, is
 adorned with altars and several fine paint-
 ings, and in its parish is the congregation
 della Fraterna de' Poveri, instituted in the
 year 1531, which supplies the poor of the
 town with money, medicines, bedding,
 clothes, &c. according to their wants.
 Here is, likewise, the beautiful garden of
 the Santo family. The church Giambat-
 tista, called Zan de Furlaini which formerly
 belonged to the knight templars, is deco-
 rated with five altars and some good paint-
 ings, and is, since the year 1312, the pro-
 perty of the knights of Malta. Near the
 church is the ancient palace of the former
 prior,

prior, with a fine and extensive garden. The school of the Illyrian nation, St. Giorgio de' Schiavoni, was instituted in the year 1431, and is situated in the parish of St. Antonio; in the year 1551, it was rebuilt of Istrian marble, and its front is adorned with the Knight St. George, in basso relievo, and it contains nine fine paintings by Victor Carpazio. The Grecian church St. Giorgio was rebuilt in an elegant taste, after a model of Sansovin, within a space of thirty years; and near it stands the academy, instituted by Thomas Flangini, a noble of Corfu, with two masters for the education of the Grecian youth. This pious nobleman left, also, considerable legacies for paying the ransom of Grecian slaves, and portioning poor Grecian girls. Not far from this church stands a nunnery, addicted to the rule of St. Basilus, which the nuns enter by the means of a hidden passage. The

church la Santissima Ternita was built in the eleventh century, by the Celfi and Sagredi families, under the Doge Peter Centranico, and has been rebuilt several times since; it has seven altars and good paintings, among which the image of St. Gerardo Sagredo, of Girolamo da Santa Croce particularly distinguishes itself. The church della Celestia, and the convent of Cistercian nuns belonging to it, were built in the year 1199, by the Celfi family, and completed in the year 1239; in 1569, both the church and convent were laid in ashes, but were rebuilt from the ground in the year 1574, after a model of the celebrated Vincenzo Scamozzio, and decorated with nine altars and various fine paintings. The church St. Francesco della Vigna, with the Minorite convent, was erected in the year 1134, under the Doge Andrew Gritti, after a design of Sanfovin; but its noble front

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was built by Paladio. It has nineteen altars finely wrought, and paintings by the most eminent masters. Without the church, between the corridors, stands an elegant hermitage of sea shells, and the cloister itself is very beautiful and convenient for the monks, who possess a good library indeed, but no learning. In the church square are the schools del Rome di Gesu, and opposite these the palace of the Papal nuncio, with which the Republic presented the holy see, under Pope Sixtus, in return for the palace of her ambassador at Rome; farther, the oratories of the brotherhood della Sacre Stimata, and the school St. Francesco; finally, the school of St. Pasqual Baylon, which possesses several paintings. The church St. Giustina was given up to the convent of the Austin monks, in the year 1450, and rebuilt in the year 1522, with five altars and good paintings, together

with a front of Istrian marble, after a design of Baldissera Longhena, and embellished in the year 1640, by the Soranzo family. In its vicinity we find the palace of Peter Grad-nigo, possessing an excellent and valuable collection of shells, natural products, and coins consisting of 10,000 pieces, together with a remarkable library, containing, among other writings, 500 volumes of manuscripts relating to the history of Venice. The hospital, called l'Ospedaletto, is situated in the street Barberia delle Tole, and has, at present, instead of the oratory, a church with seven altars, and some good paintings. This hospital was built in the year 1527, and provided with an oratory in the year 1528, by surgeon Gualtiero, at a time when a great scarcity prevailed in Lombardy. In this hospital are received, persons of either sex afflicted with fevers, all pilgrims are admitted for three days, and a certain number

ber of orphans maintained and educated; the boys are put out to a trade, and the girls either married at the expence of the hospital, or, if they prefer a convent, they are placed in a nunnery. North of this hospital stand the extensive magazines of wood, where a large store of fire-wood and timber is constantly kept. The church Giovanni Laterano, with the well-built convent of Benedictin nuns, was erected in 1573, and is adorned with three altars, and five paintings by Nicholas Bombini. The first church of St. Lorenzo, with the nunnery of the just-mentioned order, was built in the year 810, by the Partipipazio family (now called Bodo), and ceded to these nuns in 835, by Orzi Partipipazio, Bishop of Castello. In the year 1592, the above nuns built the present church (a structure as vast as it is light), with seven altars, among which the high altar of white

Canara marble, is one of the most beautiful in Venice ; it also possesses excellent paintings. The church or chapel of St. Sebastian, situated within the precinct of the convent, has three altars, and some paintings. Here the celebrated Mark Polo is interred, who had made new discoveries in other parts of the world, anterior to those of Columbus. On the Rio di St. Lorenzo stand the palaces of the Zorzi, and on the other extremity, the rich and splendid buildings of the Cappelli, together with the magnificent palaces of the Giustiniani ; and, lastly, on this very same Rio, opposite the church St. Giorgio de' Greci, is the great distillery of Rossoli. The church St. Severo was built in the year 820, by the Doge Angelo Participazio, burnt down in the year 1106, and was rebuilt in an antique style, provided with five altars, and ornamented with several good paintings. The church St. Proculo, was likewise

likewise built by the above-mentioned family, and also burnt down in 1106, and was rebuilt, for the last time, in 1642, at the expence of the convent St. Zachaia. It has five altars, and some fine paintings. The convent St. Zachaia, of noble Benedictin nuns, was built, in 827, together with the church, by the Doge Participazio, and the imperial Consul Ipato; anno 1457 it was thoroughly repaired, and greatly embellished by magnificent altars and good paintings, together with the church St. Filippo Giacomo, built in an antique style, in the year 500, with six altars, and many good paintings. The adjoining convent of Benedicts has been incorporated with the former church la Scholastica, to serve as sacristy for the monks. The very ancient mother church St. Maria Formosa, has been rebuilt at various periods; namely in the years 866,

1105,

1105, 1310, in this last period it was rebuilt in an antique style by Paul Barbetta, and repaired after the earthquake in 1680, when it received a fine front of Istrian marble, after a model by Vincenzo Smeraldi, a belfrey after a design by Francis Zucconi, and was adorned with twelve altars, and many fine paintings. In the year 1604 an association was erected near it, for the purpose of redeeming christian slaves from captivity in Turkey. In the church square are the beautiful and splendid palaces of the Vitteri, the Malpieri, the Ruzzina; that of the Grimani, with many antiquities, statues, a cabinet of antiquities, and a library containing many rare manuscripts; farther, the palaces of the Zorzi, and near the bridge, to the right, the palace of the Priuli, with excellent paintings by Palma the elder. Close to the church stands the school or fraternity of the holy Barbara, or the brotherhood of the Lombards,

Lombards, with one altar, and an altar-piece by Dominico Tintoretto. Likewise the school or fraternity of the Frutajuoli, or fruiterers, with an altar-piece by Alvise dal Friso ; and, lastly, the school or brotherhood della Purificazione di Maria Virgine, with an altar-piece by Mark Titian. The church St. Lio, erected by the Participazio family, was rebuilt in the commencement of the 12th century, and thoroughly repaired and beautified in 1783 ; it contains six altars and many good paintings. The old, small, and inconsiderable church of St. Marina, contains nine altars and some paintings, and is only remarkable on account of its possessing the statue of the Venetian general, Thaddaeus della Volpe, on horseback, who reconquered Padua, from the Emperor Maximilian. In this parish are situated the palaces of the Emi, Maccenighi, Soranzi, Pisani, and Bragadini. The Dominican

nican convent, built in the year 1430, has a church erected in the Gothic style, excellent paintings, and fifteen altars. The high altar of this church is one of the most beautiful in this city. The chapel of the Madonna del Rosaria contains one insulated altar, with a cupola supported by four marble columns; and the chapel and the altar of St. Dominica, are also remarkable on account of its richness in marble; the bronze figures by Mezza of Bologna, and the paintings by Prozetta. The chapel of the Rosary is adorned with a platfond by Jac. Tintoretta. Close to the church stands the school or brotherhood of the holy Ursula, with an altar and seven paintings by Victor Carpazio the elder. The convent itself is built in a noble and magnificent style, and contains a library, remarkable on account of the Greek and Latin manuscripts, and rare works it possesses, which re-
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main untouched here. In the church square stands the statue of the Venetian general Barth. Colleone, on horseback, cast in bronze by Andrew Verocchio and Alexander Leopardo. Between the church and the great school or brotherhood of St. Mark stands the chapel la Madonna della Pace, instituted by a pious society in the year 1548, and contains a beautiful altar of Carrara marble and several valuable paintings. The great school or brotherhood of St. Mark was built after a model of Martin Lombardo, in the year 1485, and ranks, on account of its fine architecture, among the proudest ornaments of Venice, which contains six similar fraternities, commonly called *great schools*, who choose their own tutelary saint, and occupy themselves in works of charity. Each of them has a chief guardian, and another guardian. The direction of these schools is entrusted to the guardians, a vicar,

vicar, to some other assistants, and to twelve of the members, who are added to the guardian and the bench, in cases which require deliberation and discussion. In its vicinity stands the school or fraternity of St. Vincenzo, which has a fine altar-piece by Leandro Bassano. The hospital li Mendicanti was at first erected in the island Lazano, and destined for the reception of persons infected with leprosy; but as this disease ceased, it was appropriated to the reception of beggars, of the poor, and of the sick and maimed; and for the better management of its concerns, it was removed in the year 1673, from the Isle Lazaro to the spot where it now stands, where it was built in a splendid style, together with the church, after a model of Vincenzo Scamozzi. Towards the building of it, a rich merchant, of the name of Bontempelli contributed above 130,000 ducats. The church is built
after

after the Corinthian order, and has five altars, and with fine paintings. In this hospital, 500 poor are yearly maintained, exclusive of a number of orphans, who are instructed in vocal and instrumental music, and deemed the best fingers in Venice. Within the hospital is an oratory, having one altar and some good paintings. On the canal, which extends along the school or fraternity of St. Mark, and joins the lacunes, below the hospital the large red covered barges lie, called Peoti, which are very convenient for long voyages; and at the mouth of the canal are the small Peoti and Batelli, which go to Murano, Burano, Torcello, and Mazorbo. The foundation of the church of St. Maria del Pianto called le Caprucine sulle Fundamente Nuove, was laid in the year 1649, under the Doge Francis Moline, and completed anno 1658. The architecture of the church

church is elegant, and it contains six altars, and several good paintings. The Prigioni Nuove, or new prisons, situated in this sestier or district, extend to the Riva dei Schiavoni, and are separated from the palace of St. Mark by a canal, below which they were situated until the year 1589, where the architect Antony de Ponta, laid the foundation, under the Doge Pasqual Cicogna, to this accomplished and strong building, which has in the court-yard, a cistern, and a chapel, for the use of the criminals who are to suffer death. This building being separated from the palace by the canal, a stone bridge was constructed out of the third story of the rooms of the late Council of Ten, which connects them with the prison, and is called *de' Sospiri*, or *figh bridge*, signifying that delinquents, condemned by the Council of Ten, and conducted over this bridge into the prison, had
little

little to hope for, but every thing to dread. It is a piece of bold architecture; the prison itself is constructed of large and heavy Istrian stones; and, excepting the garrets, the tables, chairs, &c. are formed of red bricks, so that few buildings of this kind excel this, in point of convenience, strength, and costliness. Its architect, Anthony da Ponti, died during its construction, and it was not completed but in the year 1602, by his nephew, Anthony Contini, under the Doge Marin Grimani.

3. The sestier or district of Canareggio, or Sestiero di Canale Reggio, obtained this appellation from a canal of the same name, and properly called Canario, on account of the reeds that formerly grew here. This spot was a mere marsh previous to the building of the town; but from its being drained, and canals constructed, it is, at
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present, one of the most pleasant parts of the town, and in which still most of the nobles reside : this sestier or district commences from the Rio de' Fondaco de Todeschi, which discharges itself, northward, into the lacunes, through the Rio di St. Marina and Sts. Gio and Paolo, and extends from the great canal to the lacunes, so that it is the largest of the city. Here we observe the church St. Giovanni Grisastomo, built in the year 1575, with seven altars, and adorned with good paintings. In its vicinity stands the Play-house, belonging to the noble family Grimani, the palaces of the Civrani Bembi, of the English consul, the foreign post-office, and the magazine of tobacco. The church St. Canziano, supposed to have been erected by the family Zena, contains seven altars, a splendid chapel, belonging to the Widman family, finished in the year 1634, by the sculptor Clemente

Clemente Moli, and has some good paintings. In the parish, the palace of the Widimani particularly distinguishes itself, and that on account of its architecture, of the number and conveniency of the apartments, magnificent halls, and its beautiful front, which is of a peculiar order of architecture; the palace of the Morosini, on the Rio of St. Canzian, has a large paved court, which was formerly a garden; the splendid palace Erizzo, now the property of the Balmarana family, has a fine garden, and is ornamented with buildings, paintings, and figures; and in this sestier are likewise the palaces of the Counts Corniani, with Algaroti's celebrated collection of paintings. In this parish, and not far from the church, lives the German banker, Amadeo Schweyer, who possesses the completest and choicest library of manuscripts, and printed books, published on the city of Venice. The church St. Maria Nuova has seven altars, and fine

present, one of the most pleasant parts of the town, and in which still most of the nobles reside : this sestier or district commences from the Rio de' Fondaco de Todachi, which discharges itself, northward into the lacunes, through the Rio di Marina and Sts. Gio and Paolo, and extends from the great canal to the lacunes, it is the largest of the city. Here serve the church St. Giovanni Gr built in the year 1575, with several and adorned with good paintings in the vicinity stands the Play-house, to the noble family Grimani, the Civrani Bembi, of the Entrance the foreign post-office, and the tobacco. The church St. C posed to have been erected Zena, contains seven altars, pel, belonging to the palace finishe

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paintings; it was erected into a parochial church in 1299, and thoroughly repaired in the year 1535. The church St. Maria delli Miracoli was built about 1480, by the means of pious contributions, and Peter Lombardo drew the design of this church, as well as that of the Franciscan nunnery, which joins the former by means of an arcade. As the execution of this church is as excellent as the design, it may be ranked, in every point of view, among the most beautiful of Venice. Of equal splendour and elegance is the church St. Apostoli, which has twelve altars, fine paintings, and elegant chapels. At the bottom of the church square is situated the building of the school or fraternity dell'Angiolo Custode, with a good altar-piece. In this parish is also the palace of the Venieri, on the Rio of St. Canzian, and the palace of the Michieli. From hence we proceed to the splendid church of the Ex-jesuits,

called

called l'Assunto, towards the lacunes of Moran, and the Fondamente Nuove; this church, with an hospital, was first built by Peter Luffani, occupied in the year 1148 by the order of the Cross-bearers, and consumed by fire in 1513, and rebuilt afterwards, together with the convent, by Lingi Dardan, afterwards high-chancellor. In the year 1657, the Jesuits who obtained this church, pulled down the old building, and erected the present church, the inside of which consists entirely of white marble, with beautiful ornaments of green marble. It contains the most valuable paintings, magnificent chapels, and elegant monuments; for example, that of the Doge Pasqual Cicogna, under which are constructed the Fondamente Nuove, which extend along the church, as far as St. Francesco della Vigna; and has fine altars, among which the high altar is a master-piece, and evinces

enormous expence. In the splendid and spacious college of the Ex-jesuits (which possesses the only observatory in Venice, and some exhibitions of natural products, coins, and books) the youth are still instructed in grammar ; and opposite this building is a small hospital for poor women, and a small church with fine paintings. Nor far off is situated the school or fraternity of taylors, with some fine paintings ; the school or fraternity of coopers, with a painting by Palma ; the palace of the Zeni, built after a model of Francis Zeno ; the palace of the Contarini, and the palace of the Giustiniani, on this side of the bridge ; and on the Fondamente Nuove of Murano, stands the splendid, extensive, and commodious palace of the Donati, built by Leonardo Donato. The Austrian nunnery, and the very old church St. Catharine, with seven altars of marble, and some good paintings. In the vicinity

vicinity of this church stands the palace of the Grimani; and at the extremity of the Calle Longa, the palace Rezzonico, one front of which looks towards the Great Canal, and the western front towards the Rio di Felice, which joins here the Great Canal. The church, erected in an ancient style by the family Grauffona or Guffono, has seven altars and several good paintings. Close to this church stands the school or fraternity of painters, with some works by Palma Liberi and D. Strozza. In the church-square is situated the palace of the Sagredo. The church St. Felice, erected by the family Gallina in the year 966, and rebuilt in a modern style in the sixteenth century, possesses some good works of eminent artists. In the parish of St. Felice is situated the palace of the Tiepoli, rebuilt by Sansovin; the palace of the Priuli, and that of the Boldeu. The abbey and church, Maria di Misericor-

dia was erected in the year 939 by Cesare dei Guili, has many good paintings, and its front is built of Istrian stones. Not far off is the hospital for poor women, the old school or fraternity of silk weavers, with a painting by Paul Veronese; farther, the new school or fraternity called la Grande della Misericordia, built since 1531, after a model of James Sansovin, and is the third among the six large pious associations or fraternities, has very considerable revenues and fine paintings; and, finally, the palace of the Lezze or dei Legge, which is of a noble architecture. The Fondamente Nuove join here the quadrangular bay formed by the lacunes, and called the water-mark, where the rafts coming from the continent lay to, and pay a toll. The church la Madonna del Orto, with the nunnery annexed to it since 1674, is built in the Gothic style, its front adorned with five statues, and its inside embellished

embellished with fifteen altars, and various excellent paintings. Close to the church is the school or fraternity of merchants, built in the year 1576, and has some good paintings. In its vicinity are the palaces of the Contarini Morosini, and Vecchia, with their respective gardens. The church belonging to the Austin nunnery, built in the year 1388 by the family Veniera contains some good paintings and other works of the fine arts. In its neighbourhood is the school or fraternity of St. Alvise, possessing some good paintings of Mark Veglia, which he finished in the year 1508. The church St. Bona Venture, and the convent, at present inhabited by the nuns of the order of St. Theresa, was built by Franciscan monks, but is now possessed by the former, in consequence of the latter having left it in 1624, and removed to another convent. In the church are three altars
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and some good paintings. The St. Austin nunnery, together with the church St. Girolamo, were erected in 1300, were burnt down in the commencement of the present century, and rebuilt since in their present form. In the vicinity of this church is the school or fraternity di St. Girolamo, with paintings of Luigi Vivanti, Carpaccio, &c.; and likewise the palace of the Mori, resembling a large castle, built by Leonardo Moro, with the garden belonging to it. The convent of the Capuchins, inhabited by them since 1614, and the church called le Capucine di Girolamo, or St. Maria Madre del Redentore, consecrated in the year 1623, has three altars, with altar-pieces by Palma; and not far off stands the charity-school of the Pinzochere di Santa Maria dei Servi, in which girls are educated. The church St. Giobbe, and the Franciscan nunnery appertaining to it at the commencement of

of the Canario, was built, in the year 1462, by the Doge Christopher Moro, and has thirteen altars and several paintings. Without the church are four oratorios, with their altars; and near them a small hospital for poor women, built by the Doge Moro; and on the Canario, opposite the church, stands the palace of the Valieri, with a pleasant and beautiful garden. A building called le Penetenti, situated on the other side of the canal, with a small church, is a place destined for penitents; and at some distance is the Jews' quarter or the Ghetto degli Ebrei, divided into the Old, New, and Newest, where all the Jews of Venice, about 4500 in number, have been compelled to reside since the year 1416. It has three gates, which are shut every evening by watchmen appointed for that purpose. The church St. Geremia Profeta, one of the greatest and lightest churches in the whole

whole town, has lately been rebuilt from the ground, and contains fifteen altars and some good images. In this parish is situated the palace Savorgnan, with a nunnery which deserves peculiar notice, and has a beautiful garden. On a small isle formed by the great canal, is the Crotta; farther the palaces of the Zeni, the Soranzi, the Gradenighi, built in a peculiar style; and, lastly, the palace of the Morosini. The church St. Maria in Nazaret i Scalzi, belonging to the convent of bare-foot Carmelites, and built in the middle of the seventeenth century, in a simple, noble, and tasteful style, contains, besides the beautiful paintings which adorn the inside, the rarest and most valuable ornaments of marble. Near this church stands the palace hitherto inhabited by the ambassador of Spain. The church St. Lucia, belonging to the St. Austin nunnery, was erected in the year 1192, and obtained

tained its present form in 1609, after a model of Palladio. It has nine altars, and is adorned with several good paintings. Near the sacristy stands a peculiar oratory, called the Cavern of Bethlehem, and near the Great Canal the palace of Count Cavaza, the church Corpus Christi, which belongs to the adjoining Dominican nunnery, built in year 1394, which being destroyed by a storm in the year 1416, occasioned forty-three persons to lose their lives; it was, however, rebuilt and enlarged afterwards, and possesses elegant altars and paintings. The church St. Lionardo has modern altars, and some good paintings; it was built in the year 1025. The church of St. Marcuola is supposed to have been built in the year 569, and contains nine fine altars of marble and several good images. At no great distance from this church stands the school or fraternity del Crocifisso, and within the church live three female hermits
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of the order of St. Austin, who possess an oratory with one altar. Here is situated the celebrated palace of the Vendramini, called *Non nobis Domine*, which, in Sansovin's opinion, is the most beautiful of the four splendid palaces of Venice: farther, the palaces of the Memmo and Grimani, which last has a very remarkable garden situated on the great canal. About the end of November, 1789, a fire broke out in the oil warehouse of the brothers Heinzelman, containing 240,000 lbs. of oil; on which occasion the whole of the sixty-three buildings, situated between the canal and the small square Anconetta, became a prey to the flames, and 150 families lost their all: but were, however, fully indemnified for their loss by the liberal generosity of the Venetians. The chapel l'Anconetta stands on the Rio Terra, which leads to St. Marcuolo, and has some fine paintings. The church

St.

St. Maria dei Servi, built in the year 1316, and belonging to the convent of Servites, possesses twenty-two altars, and is nearly throughout adorned with good paintings and sculpture. Near the church are situated the schools or fraternities della Virgine Annunziata and Dei Lucchesi: farther, the school or fraternity of dyers, with some fine buildings appertaining to the Grimani. The church St. Maria Magdalena, founded by the family Baffa, contains seven altars and some good paintings; and in its vicinity are the palaces of the Molin, the Piovene, the Marcelli, and that of the Erizzo. The church St. Fosca was built by the family Grimani, anno 1297, and rebuilt in the middle of the seventeenth century, and contains seven altars, and several good paintings. In the same parish is the palace of the Correr. The church St. Marziali or St. Marciliano, built in the year 1133 by the family Boacchi,

chi, and rebuilt from the ground in the middle of the last century, contains seven altars and fine paintings.

4. The sestier or district of St. Polo constitutes the commencement of the other half of the city, on the other side of the great canal, and is connected with the first by the celebrated Rialto bridge. Across the Great Canal, which divides the city into two parts, no bridge was constructed until the year 1264: but in that year a wooden bridge was built, and called Ponte della Moneta (the Money Bridge), from the money formerly paid by those who crossed this canal, namely, a quartaruolo, or the fourth part of a foldo. In the year 1587, the senate resolved finally to build a stone bridge in lieu of the former, and the committee, consisting of Mark Antonio Barbaro, James Fossarini, and Lewis George,

George, chose from among the great variety of plans and models offered by the most celebrated architects, that of Antonio da Ponte. Upon this, on the first of February, 1587, the commencement was made with demolishing the wooden bridge, and digging the canal sixteen feet deeper for the foundation of the new bridge. On each side of the canal, a pile work consisting of 6000 elm pales, ten feet in length, was driven into the ground, upon which were laid large flat pieces of larch wood, two feet thick, and connected with each other by cross-beams of the same kind of wood, forty feet in length. On the ninth of June, 1588, the first stone was laid with great solemnity; and in the year 1591, this remarkable fabric was completed under the Doge Pasqual Cicogna. The bridge consists of one arch, the extreme height of which is from twenty to twenty-two feet

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above

above the water (according as it is high or low water), its breadth forty-three feet, and the circumference of the arch seventy feet. On both sides a balustrade runs along the bridge, and on each extremity of the bridge are stairs of eighteen steps each, which lead to a principal stairs. At the four corners of this bridge are four statues of saints in basso relievo, by Girolamo Campagna; and in the centre of the arch, the arms of the above-mentioned doge, with the inscription *Paschale Ciconia Venetiarum Duce, Anno Christi MDXCI. Urbis conditæ MLLXX. Curantibus, Aloysio Giorgio Proc. M. Antonio Barbaro Eques et Proc. Jacobo Foscareno Eques et Proc.* The upper part of the arch is divided by two rows of shops into three different ways or streets; each row contains twelve shops, consisting of marble arches covered with lead, and forming

ing a spacious street in the centre. In the middle of the bridge, the shops are separated by an arch of the Doric order, measuring up to the gable thirty feet in height, and forming on both sides a portal, which leads from the middle street to the two outermost ones, running on the other sides of the shops, and joining the marble ballustrade towards the water-side. The whole length of the bridge, from the first stairs at St. Bartolomomeo, to the last of the Campo di St. Jacabo, measures 187 feet, having sixty-seven stairs, and twenty-three benches or resting places. The whole of this structure is built after the Doric order, and in a manner so solid, that like the ancient buildings of Greek and Rome, it bids defiance to the destroying hand of Time. The foot of the bridge, on the other side of the canal, leads to the small church St. Giacomo di Rialto. This church was repaired in the years

1071 and 1531, and rebuilt from the ground in 1601, according to its ancient form, and has five altars, some statues and paintings. From this church we come to the square Rialto, surrounded with an arcade, in the back ground of which are rooms for transacting business, warehouses, magazines, academies for artists, and the exchange, where the merchants assemble daily at one o'clock in the afternoon, in one part of the arcade, for the purpose of settling commercial affairs. Hereafter follow the mercers shops, called the Drapperia, situated under long extensive arches, and the New Rialto, at present entirely consisting of silk shops. At the extremity of these commence the goldsmiths shops, called Ruga; and at the end of them is the place called Beccario, where formerly stood the house of the procurator Querini, at present converted into shambles, from the abhorrence of his memory, for his
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having acted a principal part in the conspiracy of Bajamente Tiepoli. The shambles are joined by the fish market erected in the year 1322, which extends as far as the *new building* on the Great Canal, which latter was built by Sansovin, at the expence of government. Farther on, and beyond the small square, are store-houses belonging to government, which were also inhabited by the former collectors of the public revenue ; and at no great distance from these stands the magnificent public palace of Rialto, adorned throughout with marble, built in a noble style, and possessing many valuable paintings. On the left of the Rugga stands the very ancient church of St. Zuonne di Rialto, which contains five altars and several good paintings. This church was built by the family Trevisani, and has a belfrey; which was commenced in the year 1398, and finished 1410 : in the year 1513 it burnt down, but was rebuilt some years after by

the Doge Andrew Gritti. The church St. Mattio di Rialto, built in the year 1155, was, for the first time, rebuilt in 1439, and in the year 1730 constructed in its present elegant form; it is adorned with several good paintings. The church St. Silvestro owes its origin to the family Andreardi, was consecrated 1177, and obtained a modern form in the 17th century, has eight altars and fine paintings. The church St. Aponale, built in the year 1034, contains eight altars and fine paintings. In this parish are situated the palaces of the Ruzzini and Tiepoli, with the celebrated collection of coins. The church St. Polo stands in a beautiful large square, and imparts its name to the whole festier. It was built 837 by the Doges Peter and John Tradonico, but demolished in the year 1600, and rebuilt afterwards in a more modern style. It contains seven altars and curious paintings. In the church-

church-square are the palaces of the Cornari, built after a design of Michael da San Michelle, and the palaces of Bernardi, Soranzi, Pisani, Moretta, Grimani del Albero, d'Oro and of the Barbarigo della Terazza with a most excellent collection of paintings. On the Rio di St. Polie are situated the modern palaces of the Capelli, one of which is adorned with fine paintings al fresco. The church St. Ubaldo, vulgarly called St. Boldo, was taken down on account of its ruinous state, and rebuilt by means of pious contributions, in the beginning of this century. It is ornamented with paintings by Gaetano Zombini. The church St. Agostino, contains five altars, and some good paintings. It was built in the year 1001, by the bishop of Olivolo, Peter Martuseo, of the family Quinta Balle; in the years 1106, and 1604, it was burnt down, and was rebuilt, afterwards, for the last time, in a good style, within

five years time, after a model of Francis Contini. The church St. Stefano Confessore, commonly called St. Stin, was built under the Doge Peter Ziani, by George Zanlani, a patrician of Creta, and is adorned with seven altars and excellent paintings. The church St. Giovanni Vangelista was founded by the family Bado, together with the lay priorate, and contains five altars and some fine paintings. Near this priorate is the school or fraternity of the same name, the second among the six great schools or fraternities. It took its origin anno 1262, and was rebuilt in its present form between the years 1307 and 1405. It is rich in paintings, revenues, and instruments. The church St. Frari of the glorious Virgin excels all others in size, and therefore is termed la Ca Grande, the Great House. It began to be built entirely of bricks, in the Gothic style, at the end of the 14th century ;

tury ; is of an enormous size, and contains sixteen altars, together with fine paintings and monuments. The very spacious convent belonging to it has, but very lately, acquired a considerable library. With this convent is connected the little church St. Nicolette Dei Frari, with five altars, and fine paintings ; it was built in the middle of the 14th century, by the senator, Niccolò Leoni. Close to the convent is an oratory, with a painting, by Brusaferrò ; and in the church-square stands the school or fraternity della Passione, built in its present form in the year 1593, with some paintings ; and the school or fraternity of St. Francis, with some paintings by Prodenone. The church St. Rocco, built in 1494 by the brotherhood of St. Rocco, after a model of Bart. Buono, and partly rebuilt anew in the middle of the 18th century, by the architect John Scalfuroto, contains valuable paintings

paintings and altars. On the other side of this church is situated the fifth large school or fraternity, called Rocco, which excels all others in point of the richness and magnificence of the buildings, and was constructed by Santo Lombardo, with the support and advice of his uncle Tullio Lombardo. This school contains the richest collection of the most valuable and rarest paintings. The church St. Toma, built by the family Miana, anno 917, was rebuilt in the year 1318, and thoroughly repaired in 1789. It deserves peculiar notice on account of its seven altars, and the few but excellent paintings, by Palma, Zucchi, &c. Among the palaces of this sestier or district, we shall only notice those of Civrani, the Marcelli, and the Colombi.

5. The Sestier or district of Santa Croce, which derives its name from the church
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St. Croce in Luprio. It is the smallest of all, if the isles situated at some distance from the city, and annexed to it, are not taken into account. Formerly, this district was the most marshy of any about Venice, and yet it is supposed to have already been inhabited by Romans. It is situated to the left of the bridge of Rialto, where we come to the church St. Cufan, on passing through the Street Ruga Degli Speciali. This church was built by the families Michieli and Minotta, and partly rebuilt in the 17th century, in a fine style of the Corinthian order ; and was, at the same time, adorned with eight altars of marble and good paintings. In this parish is the play-house St. Cassan, an inconvenient building, where, in winter, they perform entertainments, which are a sort of middle things between comedies and comic operas. Here are also situated the palaces of the Muti and Buoni.

The

The church St. Maria Mater Domini has seven altars and fine paintings. It was built in the year 960, by the family Capella, rebuilt after a design of Sansovin in the year 1520, and has been considerably repaired in the course of this century. In this church three girls are yearly portioned out with 700 ducats each, if they choose a single or monastic life. The church St. Stae or Eustach, situated on the great canal, has seven altars of marble and excellent paintings. It has been thoroughly repaired in the present century, and brought to a more pleasing form. In this parish stands the palace of the Belloni, a noble structure; farther, the splendid and beautiful building of the Pisari, the palace of the Troni, the Bonaldi, the Ginuti, the Cocchina, the Corneri della Regina, the Goivanelli, the Mocenigo, the Contarini, and the palace of the Battaja, in the Calle del Meggio. The church

church St. Zan Degold contains seven altars and several fine paintings; it was built by the family Venier, and has undergone various reparations. To this parish belongs also the quarter of the Turkish merchants residing here, called Il Fondaco dei Turchi, which, like the Ghetto or quarter of the Jews, is surrounded with a wall and guarded by night; and here is also the palace of the Bembi. The church St. Giacomo dall'Orio, was built in the year 1225, by the families Bado and Mula, after which period it suffered many alterations, when, in the 17th century, it was, together with the chapel, thoroughly repaired, and adorned with fine altars, pulpits, and paintings. The church St. Simeon Grande or Profeta was built by the families Ghisa, Aolda, and Brisasa; but the church St. Simeon Piccolo or Simeon and Juda was built with small
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and neat altars by the family Foscori, and rebuilt from the ground in 1718. In the vicinity of the latter church stands the oratory of the wool-weavers, with a fine altarpiece by Carpaccio; farther, the palaces of the Foscari, with magnificent sculpture and paintings of the Marcelli, and of the celebrated Procurator Angelo Emo. The church Jesus and Mary, instituted by the Donna Angelo Maria Pasqualigo in the year 1622, is small, and contains only three altars and some good paintings. It belongs to the St. Austin nunnery of the same name, which was built in the year 1630. The church St. Niccolò da Tolentino, commonly called I. Tolentini, was built in the year 1571, after a model of the celebrated Vincenzo Scamozzi, and has nine fine altars of marble, besides several good paintings. The convent is built in a splendid style, and contains a considerable library. The church La Croce de Venezia,

Venezia, rebuilt in a modern style in the year 1590, belongs to the adjoining Franciscan nunnery, and contains eight altars and good paintings. In this parish are the palaces of the Amadi, of the Bufinelli, and of the Zaghi, with their respective gardens. The church St. Chiara, built in the 16th century, is situated, together with the Franciscan nunnery belonging to it, on an isle connected with the city by a wooden bridge. It contains five altars, and several good paintings. The St. Austin nunnery, together with the church of St. Andrew, which was given them, stands in a large square or campo, and contains seven wooden altars and some excellent paintings. The church of St. Maria Maggiore, built in 1497 at the expence of Alvise Malpiero, belongs to a Franciscan nunnery, and contains eleven altars and some paintings of eminent artists.

6. The

6. The last sestier or district is called Dorso Duro, from its insular form, and hard and solid soil ; it was the last of all in being populated and inhabited, being most exposed to the invasions of the enemy from the sea side. It was formerly called Scapulo, and its soil was more dry and solid than any of the other islands, if we except the eastern and western points, which were rendered fit for building by the labour of man. This district commenced to be cultivated about 884, by the servants of the doge formerly called *excufati*, now *scudieri*; these were, however, soon joined by the emigrated families of the Bassei, Polani, Giustiniani, Barbolani, and Selvi. In this sestier or district we shall only notice the following buildings, namely, the church of St. Pantaleone, founded in the year 1025, and afterwards rebuilt from the ground, containing nine altars, and some good paintings ;

ings ; on the Rio di St. Pantaleone is situated the palace of Foscaro, erected in the Gothic style, which, in point of size and agreeable situation, excels all other palaces in the town ; farther, a fine building of the Giustiniani, the palace of the Balbi, of the Gradenigo, and, near the bridge of the Noale, the palace of Guffoni, built after a model of Michael da San Michele ; on the Rio di St. Pantaleone, the palace of the Loredani, and of the Dolfini, built in the Roman style. The church St. Barnaba, built in the course of this century, contains some good paintings ; and in this parish, which is chiefly inhabited by the poor nobility, called Barnabotte, stands the palace Rezzonico. The church of St. Margherita, built in the year 837, by the family Germiniano Bufignacco, and repaired and enlarged in the seventeenth century, contains eight altars, and many paintings. In the back ground

of the fine square, before the church, stands the school or fraternity of the furriers, where we meet with a good painting by Carletto Caliarì. The church of *I Carmini*, built in the year 1125, and belonging to the convent of the Carmelites, contains fourteen altars, excellent paintings and some elegant monuments. In this parish are the schools or fraternities *del Carmine* and *St. Niccolò*, with valuable paintings; and on the *Rio dell'Anzolo*, the fine palaces of the *Vendramin* and *Foscarini*; which last, as well as the palaces of the *Donati* and *Cornari*, have beautiful gardens. The small and well-built church *Il Soccorso* contains one altar and some fine paintings; near it is an hospital for poor females whose virtue is in danger. Near this institution is the church *le Terefe*, built in 1645, and belonging to the Carmelite nunnery; it contains seven altars
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and many paintings. At the extremity of the town is the church of St. Marta, built by the family Salomoni, and appertaining to the convent of noble Austin nuns; it contains seven altars and many valuable paintings. The church of St. Niccolo was rebuilt in the seventeenth century, and contains seven altars and fine paintings: it is also termed *de Dorso Duro*, or *dei Medicroli*. The church of Raphael, called *l'Anzolo*, was rebuilt entirely from the ground, anno 1618, and contains nine altars of marble and some good paintings. Not far from it stands a small convent of lay sisters, the order of the holy Francisus, of Affisi, the palace Zenobio, the only glass-house in town, and some fine gardens, with buildings belonging to them. The church of St. Sebastian, rebuilt in the year 1562, was ceded to the monks of St. Hieronymus, called *Geronomiti*; it contains a very valuable collection

of paintings : but the church of St. Basilio, commonly called Bafegio, founded, anno 901 by the family Motina, and rebuilt in a neater form after the earthquake in 1347, contains only a few paintings. In this parish are the palaces of the Molini; and on the foundations of the Zattere, opposite the Zuecca, the splendid palace and garden of the Zorzi, with the buildings of the Pasqualigi belonging to it. The church Ogni Santi, belonging to the Benedict nunnery adjoining it, was built by the families Barbarisa and Duoda, and afterwards gradually embellished; it contains seven altars and some good paintings. Le Romite is a small church, used by some nuns as an oratory. Far more memorable is the church of St. Cervaio and Protasio; it was rebuilt in the year 1583, after a design by Palladio, and is adorned with twelve altars, and paintings. In this parish is the palace of the Nani,

Nani, with its valuable library; the splendid palace of the Barbarigo, built after a model of Sansovin, together with the palaces of the Balbi, Contarrini, &c. and the gardens of the Michieli. The church of St. Maria della Carita, belonging to the regular canons, was built by Mark Giuliani, in the year 1119, and repaired from time to time; it possesses thirteen altars and good paintings, together with some monuments. Near this church is situated the great school or fraternity della Carita, founded in the year 1260, contains several good paintings. Here are likewise the palaces Rota, Donadelle, Torrefelle, and that of the Imperial ambassador. The church of St. Agnese contains some good paintings; and in its precinct is situated the palace of the Venieri. The church I Gesuati, ceded to the monks of the order of St. Dominic in the year 1669, has fine paintings; and

in the convent is the celebrated library of Ap. Zeno. The hospital Gl'Incurabili was built 1522, by the Bishop of Baffo, Peter Contarini, and rebuilt afterwards by Antony Contarini, after a model by Sansovin: in this hospital are received poor people, and especially sick persons of every description, and the former are provided for during the space of a whole twelvemonth, gratis; but, in the first days of April, all arriving poor people are treated, for once, rather better than usual. Here is also the fourth of the celebrated conservatories of Venice, or academies for vocal and instrumental music, where orphans and other poor girls, are instructed in church music, both vocal and instrumental. The hospital church is built in a noble style, and contains many celebrated paintings of Giorgione, Tintoretta, &c. The oratory within the circuit of the hospital, and destined for the use of pious persons, is very remarkable,

able, on account of its elegant architecture and rich utensils. The church of la Spirito Santo, appertaining to the St. Austin nunnery, possesses seven altars, and some good paintings. To this church belongs the church or fraternity dello Spirito Santo, with three altars and some fine paintings. The church la Umilda appertained formerly to the convent of Jesuits, and was, after the expulsion of the Jesuits in the year 1606, together with the convent, given up to the Benedict nuns, who were brought thither, in 1615, with great pomp, from the isle St. Servolo, where they had, until then, resided: the church itself is old, and has seven altars and some paintings. At the extremity of the isthmus of this sestier or district, towards the harbour, is the Dogana da Mare or custom-house, built after a plan of Joseph Benoni, and where all goods, imported by sea, are to be entered,

weighed, and cleared, by paying the duty, customs, tolls, &c. On this vast, magnificent, and solid fabric, a turret rises from a beautiful collonade of Grecian marble, bearing on its top a globe of gilt copper, with a statue representing Fortune, which supports a weathercock. At no great distance is the school della Santissima Trinita, which constitutes a part of the front of the convent della Salute, built by these monks, and serves for the purposes of instructing the youth in religion. It possesses one altar and some very fine paintings. The church St. Maria della Salute is one of the most magnificent and costly churches in Venice, it began to be built after the plague which raged in Venice in the year 1631, on the 25th of March, and was finished with an enormous expence, furnished by the senate, under the direction of the architect Baldissera Longhena. The foundation
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only of this structure, not to mention the flat timbers and joints, consists of 1,156,675 piles of oak, larch, and other wood, from ten to fourteen feet long ; in the driving in of which, two years and two months were expended, before it was possible to begin with the masonry. The inside of this church is no less splendid and fine ; for, exclusive of the seven altars, the most valuable paintings of the greatest masters are found here. Divine service is performed here by the monks of the *Somaska, p.p. Somaschi*, who have an elegant mansion near it, and possess a numerous library, fine drawings, and engravings. The hospital-church, la Catecumeni contains three altars ; and in the adjoining hospital all infidels are received who are desirous of adopting the Christian religion. The church of St. Gregorio possesses a commandry with large revenues, seven altars, and some
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very valuable paintings. As many altars, but only one fine painting, we meet with in the church of St. Rio, in the precinct whereof, the Grimani possess a great and well-built palace. To this sestier or district also belongs,

The island Zuecca or la Giuducca, which extends, south of the town, from east to west, towards the isle St. Giorgio Maggiore. It is generally maintained, that it owes its appellation to the Jews who formerly resided there, since, previous to the year 1516, they were not allowed to live together in Venice. The western part of this isle was rendered habitable at one and the same period with Dorso Duro; but the eastern part, from Pom Ponte Longo to St. Giorgio Maggiore, was not built upon but after the year 1250, and at last in the year 1328, the same happened to the southern

ern part of this island; and houses and magazines were erected, where at present ox-hides are tanned. This narrow but long isle is intersected by several canals, which have stone-bridges, and has a number of vineyards, orchards, and kitchen-gardens, from whence the wants of the inhabitants of Venice are daily supplied. There are, moreover, ten churches, four monasteries, and four nunneries.—Namely, the church of St. Biagio and Catoldo, with the Benedict nunnery, has seven altars of marble and some paintings. The church le Convertite, with the St. Austin nunnery, generally inhabited by 300 girls of the town, to atone, as nuns, for their former misconduct. The church has seven altars and some good paintings. The church of St. Cosmo, with the nunnery, contains six altars of marble and excellent paintings. The church of St. Euphemia possesses nine altars
and

and excellent paintings. The church St. Jacob Maggiore, commonly called St. Giacomo, contains seven altars, with good paintings, and its service is performed by Servite monks. The church Il Redentore, built by the Venate, in a noble style, in 1576, after a design of Palladio, with the capuchin convent, contains seven altars of marble and excellent paintings. The church la Croce della Zuecca, built 1508, and appertaining to the Benedict nunnery, has seven altars and several paintings. The church St. Anzolo, belonging to the order of contemplative Carmelites, has three altars and some good paintings. In this isle is also situated the hospital alla Presentatione della Virgine, destined for the reception and education of poor handsome girls, exposed to seduction, and has a small church, built in 1586, by Bart. Marchesi, after a design of Palladio, has three altars, and

and some good paintings. In this hospital, 120 female orphans manufacture the *punte di Venezia*, or the finest net-work of flaxen and nettle yarn, an ounce of which costs eight ounces of the finest silver, or half an ounce of gold, and a complete dress of which sometimes amounts to 500 ducats. The church St. Sufanna or St. Giovanni della Zuecca possesses five altars, besides some good images, and the convent of Camalduan monks was built in 1309. In a college situated on this isle, young patricians are educated by the Somaschi. In the same direction with the isle Zuecca is situated

The isle St. Giorgio Maggiore. It is a beautiful spot, inhabited since 982 by noble monks of the Benedict order, and faces the square and palace of St. Mark. The beautiful and magnificent church has a front of marble, and statues finely wrought, by
Albanesi,

Albanesi, eleven altars, and paintings by the most eminent artists. The foundation was laid in the year 1556, and the whole structure was not completed but in 1610, after a design of Palladio. The extensive convent, built by Sanfovin, Palladio, and Baldissera Longhena, is built in a noble and magnificent style, and likewise adorned with paintings of uncommon excellence. The library of this convent is the most important in Venice, next to that of St. Mark; and the convent is embosomed by the most pleasant gardens. At no great distance, on the road to Malamocco and Chioggia, is situated the isle le Grazie. The culture of its marshy soil was first attempted in 1264, by a monk of the name of Lorenzo, who cultivated a piece of ground of thirty paces in length, and twenty-five broad. It obtained its name from the church Santa Maria della Grazie, situated in this isle. It belongs

belongs to a convent of this place, inhabited by capuchins, since 1670, and possesses elegant paintings. The same road, in the vicinity of the canal Orfano, leads to

The isle St. Clemente, called likewise Madonna de Loretto, where we meet with an elegant church and a convent, inhabited by Camalduan hermits, since 1545, and has an excellent vineyard, and has many hermitages for the reception of monks and patricians. In the same direction is situated

The isle St. Spirito, with a church built after a design by Sansovin, and a convent inhabited by Franciscan monks. Since the year 1656, foreign ambassadors arriving by sea, and the papal nuncio, were hitherto received here, and conducted to the town with great pomp. East of the capital, we observe

observe the isle St. Elena, with a convent ceded to the monks of Mount Calvary, since the year 1407, and a church, the high altar-piece of which represents the visits of the sages, and is one of the most finished works of Palma the elder. In this island are thirty-four ovens, where the former republican government caused the biscuits to be baked for the navy, and the ammunition-bread for the army. Between Castello and the port St. Niccolo, we come to the largest of all the isles in the lacunes of Venice, and is inhabited by religious orders; namely, the island la Certosa, formerly St. Andrea del Lido, which is inhabited since the year 1422, by Carthusian monks of St. Bruno. The beautiful and splendid church contains a valuable collection of paintings: the spacious and commodious convent, which is surrounded with corridors, and gardens, possesses also valuable paintings. West of
the

the city of Venice, towards Lizza Fusina, is situated the isle St. Giorgio, in Alga; thus named from the sea-weeds, great quantities of which are floating thither on the Old Brenta. It was first inhabited in the year 1228, by Benedictine monks, who were followed by various other orders, but at present the bare-footed Carmelites are in possession of it. Anno 1716 the church and convent burnt down, together with the excellent manuscripts and paintings, of which last a single painting by Donato, representing the crucifixion of Christ, was saved; and after its being rebuilt, it was decorated with the paintings of some moderns, for example, of the Pelligrini, of Joseph Angeli, &c. Not far from this isle, but farthest from the town, is situated the isle St. Angelo della Polvere, at first inhabited by religious orders, but in the year 1555 government erected a powder maga-

zine in this isle, which being set on fire by a flash of lightning in 1589, all the buildings were reduced to ashes, so that it is at present entirely deserted. At no great distance from Venice, on the road to Mestre, lies the isle St. Secondo, occupied by nuns of the order of St. Benedict in the year 1034, but ceded in 1434 to Dominicans of strict observance. In the Northern Lagoon, on the road to Murano, nearest to Venice, we observe the isle St. Christofora della Pace, where in 1332, on a space of sixteen square feet, the first foundation was laid for a wind-mill. The isle has been from time to time so much enlarged, that in 1436, in compliance with the request of Simonetto Camerino (who negociated here the peace between the Republic and the Duke Francesco Sporza), it was ceded by the senate to the Austin hermits of Mount Orton, for whom Simonetto, with the aid of considerable

derable charitable contributions, built the church and convent, which has several good paintings. In this isle the protestants attached to the Teutonic house at Venice have their burying-ground, which is decorated with elegant and valuable tomb-stones. In a straight line with this isle, but near Murano, lies the isle St. Michel, belonging to the Camalduan monks since the year 1212; with a fine, magnificent church, built entirely of quadrangular blocks of marble, and possesses various good paintings, and a splendid chapel, called Emiliana. The convent, which is nobly and well built, contains a respectable library and an agreeable garden. In this island is the burying-ground of the English. Between the isle le Vignole and the salient point of the banks of Malamocco stands

The Castello St. Andrea, for the defence of the harbour. It was built by the cele-

brated architect San Michieli, and is provided with batteries which flank the entrance of the port; a fortified tower in the centre of the works; and towards the town it is furnished with a half-moon bastion, a covered way, and has sufficient room for a numerous garrison. South of the town is seated

The isle St. Servolo. It was as early as the ninth century rendered habitable by Benedictine monks, and is at present the residence of some lay brothers of the congregation of St. Giovanni di Dio, who profess surgery, and commit the service of the church to chaplains. In 1715 the senate caused the old buildings to be repaired and fitted up for an hospital for invalids, and another for lunatics. In this part of the town is situated

The

The isle St. Lazzaro. It was destined in the year 1182 for poor persons afflicted with leprosy. In 1617 it was ceded to the Armenian monks of the holy Abbot Antony. Here the Armenians have built a beautiful church and convent, which contains a collection of books and manuscripts. Near it we find

The isle Il Lazzaretto Vecchio. It was formerly called St. Maria of Nazaret, from a church of the same name built by Austin hermits in 1249. Since the year 1422, all ships coming from the Levant are to perform quarantine in this island, for which purpose it was in that year provided with the necessary inns, which were rebuilt and enlarged in 1565. Here all the ships and merchandize are closely inspected, under the direction of a deputation of the senate. All the above-mentioned isles (the Zucca

and St. George's magazine excepted) appertain to the sestier or district della Croce; but the following isles are divided into the under-mentioned particular podestarias or districts.

This capital maritime trading and staple town, the circumference of which measures six Italian miles, contains a population of upwards of 150,000 souls, among whom are 40,000 gondoleurs and barcaruoli, or watermen. The different classes of the inhabitants of Venice have been mentioned above; we shall here only enumerate the various professions, as a survey of the branches of trade in this town. Among the inhabitants of this city the secretaries, registers and notaries, were in number 171; advocates or counsellors 268; intervenienti or attornies 251; paymasters and bookkeepers 120; physicians 140; surgeons

geons 105; painters and sculptors of the academy 32; mathematicians, engineers, and architects, 18; merchants 229; silk mercers 68; timber merchants 10; wine merchants 29; leather merchants 105; exchange brokers 4; other brokers 216; working goldsmiths and jewellers 477; druggists and wax chandlers 220; manufacturers of sweet oil 90; soap boilers 45; apothecaries 92; manufacturers of looking-glasses 375; gold beaters 35; gold wire drawers 148; colourmen 49; bead makers 138; dealers in chrystals 191;—the three manufacturers of whom are, properly speaking, situated in the isle Muraro. Clothiers 39; linen drapers 144; flax merchants 68; milliners 33; furriers 47; pewterers 29; paper makers 88; book-sellers, who are the greatest and most bare-faced pirates, 332; stocking weavers 147; silk spinners 59; rope makers 271; deal-

ers in wool 137; silk weavers 448;
 woollen weavers 95; fustian weavers 87;
 cloth weavers 53; embroiderers 91; dy-
 ers 36; linen weavers 137; musicians
 250; sculptors 20; mould casters and en-
 gravers 201; watch makers 34; minia-
 ture painters and gilders 308; messengers
 of the late Republic 31; tanners 67; cloth
 shearers and fullers 31; manufacturers of
 rosaries 133; can makers 63; cutlers 32;
 tapestry makers 56; glass shops 26; jug
 makers 50; mattress makers 105; salef-
 men 116; taylors 728; barbers and pe-
 ruke makers 624; glaziers 135; turners
 124; carpenters 110; trunk makers 120;
 coopers 189; oar makers 48; shoemakers
 332; basket makers 29; sieve makers 16;
 stone cutters 171; masons 329; lime
 burners 40; blacksmiths 317; artificial
 flower makers 37; bran sellers 43; pitch
 venders 13; gondola or boat builders 192;
 oil

oil meters 14; wine meters 306; fruit or corn weighers 17; publicans 55; masters of passage boats and barges for carrying goods 222; owners of wood and stone barges 651; owners of water barges 43 (fresh water being very scarce in Venice); owners of sand barges 385; grinders 33; packers 38; custom-house officers and porters 36; apparitors and runners 340; dealers in provisions 170; cheesemongers 80; rice dealers 293; vermicelli makers 39; poulterers 251; butchers 118; fishmongers 138; porkmen 171; bakers 257; milkmen 26; wine-houses 18; fruiterers and green-grocers 855; foreign winehouses 46; coffee-houses 477; biscuit bakers 121; gingerbread bakers 56; in general, 18,009 persons. There is also here a prodigious number of women of easy virtue and prostitutes, who are divided into three classes, to whom public houses of entertainments

tertainments, called *case rampane*, were formerly allotted ; and beggars who lurk about the churches, bridges, and streets, who, from their shocking appearance, excite rather disgust and abhorrence than pity, to which the Venetians are very much inclined. Both these pernicious classes of individuals, of which the girls of the town were not subjected to any medical controul, were employed by the late Republican despots partly as spies and partly for other purposes, and for this reason were in some measure protected by them. These despots were in general little anxious concerning cleanliness, and the lives of their subjects; hence nocturnal robberies and murders (to which the word *becce*, i. e. cuckold, was a sufficient incitement) were very frequent in this city ; for instance, in the month of August, 1783, no less than fifty-nine persons were assassinated, and

murders

murders by night were facilitated by the lamps being badly lighted up, and at too great distance from each other, The very great filthiness arising from urine and human excrements is not only to be perceived in public places and streets, but even in the palace of St. Mark, the galleries and passages of which wore the appearance rather of a public privy, than of the residence of a prince. The solicitude of the former despots was chiefly directed towards the inspection of the quarantine against the plague, and other epidemic diseases; towards the corn-magazines, canals, bridges, and streets.

We have peculiarly to remark the Giro or transfer-bank, instituted in the twelfth century, and brought to its present form in the year 1587; it is supposed to be the first of the kind, and has served as a model for
every

every other bank. The merchants of Venice established, under the guarantee of the state, a fund of five millions of ducats, every one's share of which was entered in the books of the bank, and they agreed among themselves on making in future their reciprocal payments by transfers in the books; and the state confirmed all payments made accordingly by the bank. In the commencement it was resolved that no stockholder should draw any cash from the bank, but that all payments should be made by transfers in the bank books; but the government, in order to extend and consolidate the credit of the bank, left it to every one's choice either to have his payment effected in cash, or by transfer in the books; and to this end a peculiar fund was erected. All money placed in the bank enjoys the privilege that it cannot be sequestered on any pretence or ground whatever. On the death

death of a stock-holder without issue government deducts ten per cent. from his capital, for which reason all careful merchants cause all their stock to be transferred previous to their death. The bank keeps its accounts in the imaginary coins of lire, banco, or groffi, making each ten ducati banco or ninety-six lire piccoli in effective money; a ducato banco is equal to twenty-four groffi banco, and to nine lire twelve soldi effective money; the value of a soldi banco is twelve groffi banco and four lire sixteen soldi effective money; a piccolo banco is equal to one groffi or eight small soldi: in order therefore to transfer in the bank books, the sum of 1,234 ducats five groffi banco, an assignation must be given for 123 lire, eight soldi, and five denari groffi. The agio of $54\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. included,

1 lire groffa therefore is equal to 12 ducati current money;			
10	-	-	744 lire;
11	-	-	48 zacchini; and
31	-	-	480 ducati piccoli.

The

The time of shutting and opening the bank books is, by an ordinance of the late senate of the 20th February, 1738, fixed as follows :

<i>The books are shut</i>	<i>and opened again</i>
1. on Saturday before Palm-Sunday,	on Monday after the Easter week.
2. the 23d June,	the 2d Mond. in July.
3. the 23d September,	the 2d Mond. in Oct.
4. the 23d December,	the 2d Mond. in Jan.

And they are besides shut

5. on all holidays.
6. every Friday, except when a holiday has already happened in the same week ; and
7. for eight or ten days during the carnival.

While the bank books are shut, the merchants settle their accounts with each other in the same manner, which they call adjusting their accounts *per contenta*.

In addition to the great benefits which the trade of Venice derives from this bank,
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it is likewise greatly promoted by the company of insurance on ships, goods, and lives, established on the 28th of January, 1788 ; its capital stock amounts to 900,000 ducats, divided into 800 shares of 500 ducats each : the possessor of five shares has one vote ; of ten shares, two votes ; of twenty shares, three votes ; and of thirty shares, four votes ; but more than four votes are not allowed to accumulate in the same person, whatever may be the number of shares which a single individual holds in the Company's stock. No life can be insured but for the term of one year, and for a certain fixed sum of 5000 ducats.

With respect to the character of the Venetians, the nobility in general, but particularly the patricians and the opulent, are distinguished for condescension, politeness, and engaging conduct towards the inhabitants

tants as well as strangers, for economy in their domestic concerns, for gravity and prudence, for secrecy and dissimulation, hatred and implacability ; hence it is a principle with them, “ no revenge ought to be taken by halves ;” to the practice of which they firmly adhere. They are not fond of receiving company at home, but frequent the *cassini* and coffee-houses for that purpose ; in which latter, however, their conversation is, on account of the other classes of the people, less free than in the public subscription-rooms and in private *cassini*. The *cisibeat* or the custom that married ladies of fashion are constantly attended by a gallant of their own choice, cannot be dispensed with in high or fashionable life ; but the unmarried ladies, on the contrary, are watched very closely, and noted for their lively, easy, and agreeable conversation and pleasing manners.

With

With regard to dress, the French fashions are introduced among both sexes, the nobility and common people excepted; for the nobles have retained their national dress, consisting of the toga, the cap, and the black or red cloak, partly by way of distinction, and partly as a preventative against luxury. The common people dress like the Italians in general, and their dress bears a close resemblance to that of the inhabitants of Tyrol and Carniola. During the carnival, as well as at other times, the decent Venetian masquerade dress called *maschera nobile* is much worn, which consists of a black silk cloak, a hood of lace, and a white mask, either before the face or on the hat only. This maschera, which suits every other, and even the most simple domestic dress, possesses equal charms both for the nobleman and the citizen; since the former, under this attire, during a great part of the

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year,

year, enjoys liberties of which he would otherwise be deprived; and because the latter, from a similarity of the dress, imagines himself moved nearer to the nobles. It also affords both the safest protection against murder; for there exists no instance of any person having been murdered, or even hurt, in this dress. With respect to the sex, their persons are so well fitted for the Grecian dress, that they still prefer it to any other fashion. At home the dress of the ladies is very simple; and in summer consists of white linen, in the autumn and spring, of silk, and in the winter, of cloth, without any ornament whatever. A leading feature in the character of the Venetians is an uncommon relish for music, singing, dancing, and solemn amusements; hence any beggar is hardly met with who does not possess some skill in music to assist him in his profession: for this reason they
 prefer

prefer the carnival to all other things on earth. This famous carnival commences with the beginning of October, and continues until the commencement of Lent, the period between Christmas and Epiphany excepted, when all public amusements cease. From October until Christmas no masquerade dress is seen but the maschera nobile, which is not put on but in the afternoon; but from Epiphany, or, properly speaking, during the carnival, characteristical masks are frequently met with, which represent different nations, customs, and manners, and become more numerous towards the end of the carnival. The masks are divided into speaking and dumb ones: the latter walk silently up and down; the first, on the contrary, entertain each other in groups, which afford an agreeable variety. Venetian national masks appear also; for instance, in the dresses of the contrabandieri,

or smugglers ; and when these arrive, the people, who are in waiting in St. Mark's square, divide themselves into two rows, allowing the contrabandieri or smugglers masks to pass through them, with their asses and dogs, and follow them through the square until another party, for instance, of Calabrians, musicians, or Spanish soldiers, appear in the square : for the rest, the police keeps a watchful eye, that no national masks insult each other. These times are the most lively of any in the year ; and princes, excellencies, journeymen, porters, gondoliers, &c. are all upon terms of equality. The coffee-houses are filled with people, as soon as the operas and plays are over ; the Opera-houses are three and the Play-houses four in number ; and neither the nonsensical squeaking pulcinello, the strolling players, and puppet-shows, stationed in every public place, nor those miserable poetasters

poetafters the improvifatori, are deftitute of an audience: there are alfo fome private theatres. Another amufement of the carnival is what is commonly termed the Fat Thursday or Giovedi Graffa, during the Lent, on which day a feftival is celebrated in commemoration of the capture, in the twelfth century, of the Patriarch Ulrich of Aquileja, and his twelve canons, when feveral bulls are brought into the fquare, whose heads a butcher ftrikes off at one blow; for the above patriarch could not obtain either his own liberty or that of his twelve canons, but by promifing to fend to Venice, as an annual tribute, a fat bullock for himfelf, and twelve fat pigs, together with twelve loaves, for his canons; the bullock was then conducted to St. Mark's fquare, where his head was ftruck off in the prefence of the doge, and the pigs were flung down from the fteeple of St. Mark, under

the acclamations of the people: but the last day of the carnival is, at the same time, the most tumultuous and liveliest of all, since the Venetians on that day give themselves up to the most boundless joy.

Another species of carnival is the Senfa or the Venetian fair, which commences on the Holy Thursday, or Ascension Day, and is kept a fortnight, during which time the Venetian mask is worn. The most beautiful shops are placed in the square of St. Mark during the fair, in the form of a half-moon, and considerable sums are expended on this occasion. In this period occurred formerly the marriage of the doge with the Adriatic Sea*. For the rest, this

* This ceremony, which was the most magnificent of any exhibited in Venice, the doge, accompanied by the Venetian nobles, performed annually, by dropping a ring from his bucentaur or state-barge into the Adriatic Sea. T.

masking

masking time indemnifies, in some measure, the monks and nuns for their confinement, as they are permitted to make use of masks as often as they please. In summer the pleasures of the masking-time are replaced by the villagiatura or residence in the country ; and during that season the town appears as deserted, for every one, who can anywise spare the money, takes a country-house for two months, and lives there with greater expence than in the town. This country life begins, in general, a fortnight before Holy Thursday, and continue until the end of July. It recommences at Michaelmas, and lasts until the beginning of November. Most of these villas are situated on the canal of the Brenta, on the road to Padua, and on the Teraglio, on the road to Treviso. During the summer the square of St. Mark and the other public places, as well as public walks, are more frequented

by night than in day-time. - In general the Venetians divide all their time between business and pleasure, and the well known saying, *Panem & circenses*, i. e. Bread and plays, is the general watch-word.

1. *The Dogad of Venice*, the original, and as it were the native land of Venice, is a district immediately connected with the city. It consists of isles, representing in some measure the suburbs of the town; of marshes, and a small tract of country facing the city. It is bounded on the north by the Marca Trevisana and the Friuli, and on the east by Goriz, Istria, and the river Lisonzo; on the south it extends from the mouth of the Lisonzo or the port of Sdoba, as far as the Cisalpine Republic or the last mouth of the Po; and on the west it is bounded by the Cisalpine Republic, the territory of

of Adrea, the polesine of Rovigo, and the territory of Padua. This tract of land is watered by the great rivers Adige, Po, Brenta, Bachiglione, Sille, Piave, Livenza, Tagliamento, Lisenza, and Sdoba; which rivers are partly of themselves navigable, and partly made so by means of canals. In this district are neither forests nor heights, except the sand-hills in the New Po, caused by inundations, and the soil is here and there sandy, and in the southern parts fat and fertile. Here is a great plenty of corn, fruit, vegetables, fish, oysters; and other excellent shell-fish are in great abundance. We also meet with districts entirely marshy and sterile, and which are yet to be rendered manurable; and that great part of the dogado, which contains 180 geographical square miles, and consists of lacunes or marshes, extends without interruption from

from the sluices at Cavallino as far as Bron-
dolo, twenty-six Italian miles in length.

The whole dogad contains one patri-
archal town, three towns with, and three
other towns without bishops, four small
towns, and upwards of 101 large and small
villages, which contain, according to the
most recent enumeration made by the
French commissaries, exclusive of Venice,
130,000 souls. This province has hither-
to been divided into eleven podestarias or
districts, and this division should be retain-
ed for some time, that the inhabitants
might be more imperceptibly accustomed
to the better police and administration of
justice under the new order of things.
The populous podestaria or isle of Mu-
rano is situated about four miles from
Venice, and contains the following places :

Murano,

Murano, a very ancient town, founded by the inhabitants of Altiano at the same time with Venice. It is built in the centre of the lacunes, and intersected by canals. Its circumference measures three Italian miles, and its population consists of 1,000 souls. It has four parochial churches, seven other churches, one monastery, six nunneries, one oratory, and two seminaries. The churches are as follow; viz. that of Santa Maria and St. Donato, which is very old, and the principal and mother church of the island. It has a ground-floor of mosaic work, wrought in the year 1140, and some good paintings. The church Gli Angeli contains, above all the other churches of the isle, a great number of beautiful paintings. The church of St. Bernardo possesses also some good paintings, as well as the churches of St. Chiara le Dimeffe, of St. Jacobo, of St. Mattheo, of St. Marco and Andrea, of St. Martino, and

and chiefly of St. Pietro Martyre, with the convent, which contains the only known painting of Andrea of Murano, the first founder of the better Venetian schools. The church of St. Stephen is also adorned with good paintings. There is also in this island a rich lay-brotherhood of St. Giovanni; the abbey of St. Cipriano, incorporated with the patriarchate of Venice; a college of the Somaschi, where the youth are instructed in the belles lettres; and a college of the Piarists, destined for the same purpose. Near Murano is situated the convent of the Camalduan monks of St. Maria, and the episcopal palace of Murano, erected by the bishop Giustiniano. The palaces Donato are also to be classed among the finest buildings of Murano, on account of the paintings *al fresco* by Paul Veronese. But the most remarkable objects at Murano are the celebrated glass-houses,

houses, in which 1000 persons are employed, and consume yearly 8000 cords of wood. They were at first erected in Rialto, but afterwards removed to this island, on account of the numerous conflagrations. Here the finest plate-glass in the world is fabricated, together with magnificent girandoles of the finest crystal, all sorts of glass ornaments for apartments, garlands, desert-pieces for splendid tables, beads and corals, a kind of small enamelled tubes of a red and white glass for ornaments, which are not made in any other part of the world. The glass plates are not cast here, like in England or France, but are blown in whole and long cylinders, similar to the process of blowing bottles. When the plate has acquired a sufficient distension by blowing and other means, it is divided with a sharp instrument, and both ends are separated asunder, and flattened. This great plate

is again put into the oven, and taken afterwards out of it as a clear and perfect piece of glass. The proprietors of these glass-houses enjoy certain noble prerogatives of the Venetian Cittadinanza, it being supposed that the king of France, Henry III, when visiting their manufactures, granted them these privileges, and the commune has hitherto enjoyed the privilege of coining money to a certain amount at Venice.

The other remarkable places belonging to this podestaria are,

The isle of St. Erasmo, a tolerable large spot, with a parish church, and about ninety inhabitants. It serves, in some measure, as a border to the lacunes, and produces wine and vegetables, the latter being cultivated as a principal branch of livelihood of the inhabitants, who supply Venice with
all

all kinds of vegetables and pulse. Of the same nature is also the small but thinly populated

Isle le Vignole, whose inhabitants dwell in wretched huts.

2. *The Podestaria of Torcello*

is the greatest in the dogad, and contains upwards of 12,000 souls. We notice the following places :

Torcello, a town on the eastern side of the lacunes, five miles from Venice, formerly Altino Nuovo, and was already a populous and considerable commercial town before Venice was built. It owes its flourishing condition to the inhabitants of Altino, who were driven out of that place by Attila, and fled hither; it has also been the see of the bishop of Altino,

Altino, in consequence of the bishop Paolo having emigrated to the first-mentioned place. His successor Mauro or Maurizio obtained from Pope Severino the confirmation of his new see, and built here several churches, together with the elegant nunnery St. Giovanni di Torcello. More churches were built by his successor Giuliano, and Diadato, the fourth bishop, erected finally, in the year 697, the principal church of Santa Maria, which was rebuilt from the ground in the 11th century, by the bishop Orso Orseolo. This church is one of the finest of Italy, and divine service is performed there by eight canons, one archdeacon, one dean, one archpriest, two deacons, and two subdeacons, who, on solemn occasions, are joined by six other canons, elected by the bishop. The church St. Antonio di Torcello, built anno 1225 by the bishop Stephen Natalo, and belonging to the

the convent of Benedictine nuns, contains also various fine paintings. The church Santa Margareta, which belonged to a convent of Benedictine nuns, formerly situated here, is now appropriated to the convent St. Matteo of Mazorbo, and subjected to the patriarchate of Venice ; and of another Benedictine nunnery nothing remains but a chapel, under the judicature of the Venetian family Malvicina. The old priory St. Pietro di Cafacalba, of the order of the regular St. Austin canons, has been incorporated, together with the other priory of the monks of Mount Calvary, near the town, in the isle Monte dell'Oro, with the chapter of the metropolitan church, which draws from thence the greatest part of its revenues. Before the bishops removed their see hither, the episcopal palace of Murano was an excellent building, but at present it is decayed. The town and isle of Torcello are

connected by a wooden bridge, crossing a narrow canal, with the isle I Borgognoni, where the rich and noble abbey of St. Tomaso is situated, built anno 1200 by Marco Trevisano, where five or six monks formerly resided during the winter. On account of the unwholesome air, occasioned by the stagnant water of the neighbouring ditches and marshes, the town is but thinly peopled, and is almost deserted in summer, in consequence of the inhabitants removing to other places during this period.

Next to Torcello is seated the town and isle of

Burano, formerly Burano da Mare or Boraneum, having a beautiful parochial church, named St. Martin. This town, poor as it is, is yet well-peopled. The men earn their livelihood by fishing, the
women

women by making bone-lace, which however does not equal that of Zuecca in fineness. There are also in this isle one hospital and two nunneries. The considerable

Isle Mazorbo consisted originally of three small isles, connected with each other by wooden bridges, and has many dwelling-houses, among which are some good buildings. Here are two parish churches; namely, St. Pietro and St. Michele, with a priory, and four nunneries. In these convents live most of the inhabitants of the island, and the remainder maintain themselves partly by fishing, and partly by the culture of wine and gardenstuff.

The isle Jacobo di Paludo, so termed from the church of the same name, has an hospital for the accommodation of pilgrims,

and contains a small number of inhabitants.
Not far from Mazorbo lies

The small isle Il Monte del Rosario, which is almost washed away by the sea, and has a small church, built by a lay brotherhood, in honour of the holy virgin of the Rosary. In the isle St. Francesco del Diserto, possessed by Minorites since 1233, the Reformati of the same order still reside.

St. Christina is a small and fruitful isle, with a church.

St. Arriano is a small isle, entirely deserted. To this place are conveyed bones of the dead of Venice, and other islands, not yet mouldered into dust. The mostly insignificant villages and farms of this district, on the continent, are Campalto, Cava da Riva Cavallino, Cava Zuccarina, Cortellazzo, Gajo, Malghera,

Malghera, St. Stin di Livenza, Tesserà, Tre Palude, Terzo Treporti, and St. Michele di Quarto.

3. *The Podestaria of Malamocco* comprehends, besides the neighbouring isle Povegia, the district called Lido, and is five miles in length, but its breadth no where exceeds 800 paces.

Malamocco, in Latin *Metbamaucum*, contains 1,100 inhabitants, and is situated, as it were, in the centre of the shore, on a barren tract of land. Independent of the cathedral, which is at the same time the parochial church, it contains a nunnery, called St. Maria dell'Orazione, with a church and some neat buildings. The ancient Malamocco was the chief town of the Venetians, the residence of government, and the see of a bishop, who resides in

Chioggia since 640. It was, 809, destroyed by the Franks; in the year 1105, by fire; and in 1111, by an earthquake.

The port of Malamocco is situated at the farthest southern point of the shore, towards Chioggia, and is defended by two forts, St. Pietro and della Punto. It is, of all others, the safest and most convenient port, and on that account most frequented; yet, owing to some dangerous sandbanks and shallow places, ships cannot enter it without pilots. Some thousands of regular troops, well provided with heavy and light ordnance, are constantly garrisoned here. At the other extremity of this shore we find

The port of St. Nicolo di Ludo, with an old fort and some barracks for the garrison. Here is also a rich and splendid church of the same appellation, provided with seven
noble

noble altars, the divine service of which is performed by Benedictine monks. On Ascension-day, after the ceremony of the doge marrying the sea, the buccentauro* passed this church, and the company landed to hear the mass here. At a small distance stands the parochial church of St. Maria Elizabeth, where divine service is performed by secular clergymen. Here the Jews have their burying ground ; and that of the Protestant Germans was also formerly in this island.

Povegia or Poveglia is a small island, situated on the mouth of the canal St. Spirito ; it is 400 paces in circumference, and has a small church, supposed to contain a miraculous crucifix. This island was, in the Genoese war, entirely destroyed and laid

* This is the name of the stately ship which was used in this ceremony. T.

waste by the Venetians themselves. At present such vessels as have sustained damage at sea, come hither to repair.

4. *The Podestaria of Chioggia*, forty Italian miles in circumference, is bounded on the west by the territory of Padua, and contains a part of the lacunes and the continent. The latter part of this podestaria is in a high state of cultivation, on account of the fertility of the soil ; and the former affords an abundance of wild-fowl, fish, and some salt, which, during the hottest part of the summer, is prepared here from the sea water. This district contains one town, one borough, and six villages, with three harbours, and in the whole 40,000 inhabitants ; according to the last computation made by the French.

Chioggia or Chiozza, Latin *Clodia*
Cluggia

Cluggia and *Fossa Clodia*, is situated on a navigable canal, which formerly extended as far as Ravenna, through the marshes of Adria and Padusa, of which canal a part only is now remaining, connects the lacunes with the Adige and the Po, and affords a navigation into the territory of the Cisalpine Republic. Such as travel to Rome take generally shipping here, and sail up the canal into the village Ponte del Lago Oscuro, on the Po, opposite Ferrara, and from thence continue their voyage, either by sea or on land. The town is built in an illiptical form, 480 paces in length, 200 broad, and two miles in circumference. Since the year 640 it is the see of a bishop; it has two convents of monks, a singing academy for female orphans, an hospital for sick persons and pilgrims, four pious corporations, and a public institution for advancing money on pledges. The churches

churches of this town are also very elegant ; of which the cathedral church, built in the year 1623, after a model of Barth. Longhena, the church of St. Catherine, the church of St. Francesco, the church of St. Croa, and that of St. Niccolo, are the principal ones. The town is connected with the banks of Brondolo by a stone bridge, consisting of forty-three arches, and 250 paces in length, and intersected by the navigable canal della Vena, across which nine bridges are constructed. Here is a custom-house, and the town enjoys the staple right with respect to all such goods as arrive from Flanders and Germany by Verona, and in regard to all merchandise coming up the Po and the Adige from the Cisalpine Republic. This advantageous situation contributes much to the ease of the inhabitants, whose number amounts to 25,000, and whose occupations chiefly

chiefly consist in commerce, navigation, fishing, the making of bone-lace, and in a little agriculture. In former times this town was in a condition still more flourishing, and divided into Great and Little Chioggia ; the latter of which was destroyed 1380, after the Genoese war. On the spot where the banks of the lacunes commence we find

The port of Chioggia, with the castle, a hexagon badly fortified, yet intended for its defence ; some salt-houses, &c.

The Lido di Sottomarino forms, as it were, the suburb of Chioggia ; it contains 2,600 souls, and a church named della Navicella, built in the sixteenth century, of a noble architecture. This place is situated on a bank which separates the lacunes from the sea, and is protected against the swelling
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ing surf by the remarkable boldly-constructed pier called Molo di Palestrina or Murazzi; its walls are composed of enormous masses of Istrian freestone, thirty-two feet in thickness: these walls, which are many fathoms high, descend perpendicularly into the sea in the form of terraces, from which rebounds the dashing wave. Not far from the wall a great number of barges, filled with large stones, were sunk into the sea for its protection. This dam breaks the first impetus of the waves, and in heavy storms only the mountain-high rising surf sweeps its surface, and rolls with decreasing violence into the lacunes. A Puzzolan-earth, which comes from Naples, has been used, instead of common mortar, in the construction of this wall. Since the commencement of this stupendous work, which is to be continued along the whole shore, a third part of it, somewhat
above

above two miles in length, has been completed; and in this undertaking a yearly sum of 12,000 to 15,000 ducats was expended. This money arose from the proceeds of the lottery, for which twenty paces of the shore were walled. On account of the utility and necessity of this wall, it is to be hoped that the Imperial government will complete this important work, which is the only one of the kind.

Palestrina, a great and rich market town, situated in a narrow isle, twelve Italian miles long, which extends between the lacunes and the sea of Chiozza as far as Malamocco, and contains 7000 inhabitants. The present borders of this isle, which reach as far as the port of Malamocco, were formerly intersected by the port of Pastene, and divided into the two isles of Palestrina and Albiola. But in the progress of time the

port

port was filled up, and the village Porto Secco built in its place ; but in the isle Albiola the great village St. Pietro della Volta stands now nearly in its centre, and on the furthest point of the isle, the abovementioned fort St. Pietro, which contributes to the defence of the port of Malamocco.

Brondolo, a very ancient town, at present almost destroyed ; in the year 808 it was entirely reduced to ashes, and in 1379, laid waste by the Genoese. Of all its former splendid buildings, the magnificent church of St. Michael of Brondolo is only remaining. At no great distance is the port of Brondolo, where the mouths of the Brenta, of the Bachiglione, and almost of all the rivers of the territories of Padua and Vicenza, meet and form a spacious reservoir, with a sandbank in the centre, called Conca
di

di Brondolo, but has not sufficient depth of water for large ships. The water of this harbour cannot penetrate any where into the lacunes, on account of the sluices at Brondolo. Near Fusine, a place on the canal of Brenta, all the boats coming from Venice take two horses, which draw them up the canal unto Padua, amidst country-seats, villages, palaces, and meadows. We must not forget to mention the agreeable and populous places situated on the continent, called

Cabianca, Canal di Valli, and Cavanella d'Adige. At no great distance from the latter, on the mouth of the Adige, is the port of Fossone.

5. *The Podestaria delle Gambarare* is a tract of the continent west of Venice, extending from the banks of the lacunes to
the

the territory of Padua. The soil is extremely fertile in all kinds of corn, fruit, vegetables, and wine; but, on the other hand, the air is very unwholesome, on account of the neighbouring marshes, and of the many stagnant waters, so that they say, by way of proverb, “ whoever lives here summer and autumn without catching a fever, has won a capital prize in the lottery.” Notwithstanding that disagreeable circumstance, we find in the environs of the Brenta several villas of Venetian patri- cians; for instance, the palace of the Fos- cari, the palace of the Barbarigo, Ven- dramino, &c.

Le Gambare, a village, with a parochial church, situated nearly four miles and a half from it, to the parish of which the whole district belongs. It has a fine market-place situated on the Brenta, on which stands the
house

house of the podesta*, and is surrounded with elegant country-seats. A chapel stands now on the ruins of the formerly celebrated abbey of Benedictine monks, called St. Ellero or Ilario, which was destroyed in the 13th century by Ezzelin. The other places are,

Malcontenta, with the abovementioned palace of the Foscari Anconetta ; Bottengo, and Dugaleto.

6. *The Podestaria of Caorle*

is bounded by the provinces of Friuli and the Trevisana, and contains one town, ten villages, and 4,600 inhabitants. This district consists, for the most part, of marshes and bogs.

Caorle, a town situated in an isle which forms the bank of the lacunes in that quar-

* The magistrate.

ter ; is the see of a bishop since 599, has a harbour for small vessels only, and is called Porto di Santa Margherita. In the lacunes near this place the most delicious fish are caught ; and one may come to this town from Venice on canals, by which means the danger attending the navigation on the Gulph is avoided.

Tor da Mosto, a strong, rich, and well-peopled village, situated on the banks of the Livenza. The other places are small hamlets, and insulated farm-yards.

7. *The Podestaria of Grado*

is, properly speaking, a country which includes the isles situated in the lacunes of Grado. Here we shall notice only

Grado, which was formerly a celebrated town, but is at present poor, and has an
old

old cathedral church, is situated on the boundaries of the dogad, and contains 3,000 souls.

8. *The Podestaria of Loreo*

is situated in the most southern part of the dogad, bounded by the territory of Adria and Ferrara, and is the most extensive district in the dogad, since it comprehends all the new alluvions of the Po, which river discharges itself by seven mouths into the Adriatic Sea, and also affords a rich fishery of sturgeons. This district contains eleven parishes, with 12,500 inhabitants.

Loreo (formerly *Lauretum Venetum*), is a great and well-built town, near a deep canal, which connects the Adige with the White Canal, and contains 2,300 souls.

Mazorno, on the northern bank of the

Po, and on the boundaries of Ferrara, is a large village, containing 1,400 inhabitants.

Taglio del Po or Contarina, a parish containing 2,300 souls, is situated between the sand banks originating from the overflowing of the Po, which form an isle in the centre of its bed, near the spot where in 1609 the celebrated canal Porto Viro was dug.

9. *The Podestaria of Cavarzere*

is bounded on the north by the territory of Padua, on the south and west by the Polifine and the territory of Adria, and is a considerable tract of fertile land, watered by the Adige, and consists of six parishes, and several small villages, with 11,000 inhabitants. Here we notice only

Cavarzere,

Cavarzere, situated in a pleasant country. It was formerly called Capo d'Argine, because it was at that period situated beyond the dam of the Adige; and is a great and rich place, containing 7,000 souls, who carry on a very profitable trade and navigation.

10. *The District of Adria*

is bounded on the west by the Polesin of Rovigo, on the south by Ferrara, and on the east and north by the remainder of the dogad. The soil of this district is uncommonly fertile, hence there is a great plenty of corn, maize, pulse, vegetables, fruit, wine, &c. This district also contains rich meadows and commons, and consequently plenty of horses and cattle of every description. Here is likewise an abundance of fire-wood, game, and fish, which are caught partly in the navigable rivers that

flow through this district, and partly in the numerous ponds that afford also great quantities of reeds, of which the women make mats, an indispensable article for covering the floors of the apartments in winter. This reed serves also as fuel for rooms, and brick kilns, the bricks of which constitute a considerable branch of commerce. Advantages equally great accrue to this district from the dressing of leather. It contains one town, three parishes, several villages, and 13,000 inhabitants,

Adria, a very ancient, open and celebrated town, situated between the Adige and the Po, on the navigable White Canal, two arms of which divide the town into three parts, which are connected together by two bridges. This town is three miles in circumference, and contains two parishes, and besides the
episcopal

episcopal cathedral, one parish church, two monasteries, one nunnery, several neat buildings, and 7,300 souls. In the northern parts of this island many remains of pillars, arcades, foot-paths, &c. are found by digging the soil, which consists of slime, deposited either by the Po or its canals Rotta di Sciarda and di Ficarulo.

Gavello, formerly an episcopal town, belongs at present to the Cisalpine Republic, is well-populated, and situated on the road of Ferrara.

11. *The Podestaria of Cologna*

is situated on the left bank of the Adige, and bounded on the east by the territory of Verona, which the river Rabbiosa separates from it; on the south by the territory of Padua, and on the west and north by the territory of Vicenzà. It is one of the most

fertile districts of the continent, affording an abundance of corn, wine, and silk. The river Gna, which precipitates itself from the Vicentine mountains, divides this district into two nearly equal parts. It comprehends one town, thirteen great villages, and 12,500 inhabitants.

Cologna was built but at the latter end of the 12th century, and is a very rich and flourishing town, situated on the new river or Fiume Nuovo, which divides it into two portions. It contains 300 houses, fine churches and convents, and 6,200 inhabitants, who carry on a considerable trade in wine and silk. The villages of this district are Albaredo, Baldaria, Beccacivetta, Michelonie, Caselle, Cucca, Persana, Roveredo, Sabbion, St. Stephano, Volpin, and Zimella.

3. *The Territory of Padua, or Il Paduano*, is one of the finest countries of Europe. It is forty-five Italian miles in length, forty broad, and 140 in circumference. The whole territory contains 800,000 acres, of 840 squares of six square feet each, or 110 geographical square miles. Towards the east it is bounded by the dogad, towards the south by the polesin, by the territory of Vicenza on the west, and by the territories of Bassano and Trevisano on the north. Here the air is wholesome and very pure, except the few places situated near the brine marshes. The greatest part of the soil is flat, and even the mountains of Euganean bear a closer resemblance to hillocks than mountains, and produce grapes of exquisite flavour, oranges, and other fruit. Exclusive of corn, hemp, rice, lemons, oranges, figs, dates, peaches, melons, artichokes, spinage, and all kinds of vegetables, the whole

whole face of the country is chiefly planted with vines, which, according to the Italian custom, wind around the willows, elms, poplars, &c. and are also planted along the walks, reaching in the form of garlands from one tree to another, and serve as borders to the corn-fields. Farther, we find here numerous commons for the breeding of cattle, and an abundance of mulberry-trees, for the culture of silk, which is very considerable here. In short, this country may with justice be termed a second Paradise, and the garden of Europe. The inhabitants of the Paduano are 300,000 in number; and the four rivers, viz. the Adige, Brenta, Bachiglione, and Muson, notwithstanding their overflowing their banks subjects the inhabitants to great losses, yet contribute much to the flourishing condition of this country, in as much as they greatly promote navigation and commerce, and drive a
great

great number of mills. This district contains seven towns, twelve large boroughs, and 300 commons and villages, the whole of which is divided into fourteen smaller districts, namely, that of Padua, seven *podestarias*, and six vicarages. Since the year 1405 this country has been under the dominion of Venice, and afterwards secured for ever to this state, by the peace of Bologna in 1529.

1. *The District of the City of Padua*, or the district of the *Termini di Padua*, comprehends, besides the city of Padua, sixteen villages, which surround it like suburbs.

Padua or Padoua (formerly *Patavium*), is a very ancient and great city, and situated under the $45^{\circ} 22'$ to $26'$ north latitude, and $29^{\circ} 30'$ east longitude. The town lies
in

in a plain on the Brenta and Bachiglione, and is intersected by several arms of these rivers, and a canal: it has the form of a triangle, measuring 1,735 paces in length and 1,450 in breadth, and is surrounded with broad ditches 7000 paces in circumference, with twenty bastions, and walls 6,200 paces in contour. The town is besides encircled, at the distance of a mile, with the spianata or esplanade, which was made by the former government of Venice, anno 1513, after the war with the Emperor Maximilian; but the fortifications were in a very bad condition at the commencement of this last French war, and have since undergone some reparation. The houses, which are very high, distinguish themselves but very little in point of architecture, and have on each side low arcades or piazzas, which have hitherto much favoured nocturnal assassinations. The following
belong

belong to the principal buildings : the palace della Raggione or the town-house, represents an oblique quadrangle ; it is supported by galleries, resting on fifty-six large and 580 small red and white pillars of marble ; at the east and west ends are two staircases, fifty steps high, which lead to an arched saloon, without any supporting pillars. This fabric is 256 feet in length, eighty-six broad, seventy-five high, and is the most spacious in the known world. As a foundation of this structure, in the year 1132, large piles were driven into the ground, and their interstices filled up with masonry to a level with its surface. The foundation remained in this state until the year 1209, that it might settle and become firm and compact. In the year 1209 the walls were raised up to the windows ; and in 1218 they were totally completed. In the year following the saloon was
 2 roofed ;

roofed; and in 1306 it was arched with great art, and covered with lead, after the plan of Friar John, a monk of St. Austin's order, who was well skilled in architecture. This saloon contains, besides the elegant bust of the Roman historian Livy, a native of Padua, many inscriptions and busts of celebrated persons; for example, that of Livy Halys, an emancipated slave of Levia, fourth daughter of Livy; that of Redaw; of the philosopher and poet Speroni; of the Marchioness Obizzi, killed anno 1661, on account of her chastity; of the chaste Paduan Lady Bianco de Rossi, murdered on the grave of her husband by the voluptuous Ezzelin; and over the door is an inscription of the celebrated philosopher and physician Peter of Abano. Of peculiar value are the many paintings al fresco, of which the uppermost row alone contains 319. Near the town-house is the palace of

of the *podesta* or chief justice of the city, and remarkable on account of its pending saloon of the Doric order in the second story, and of its good paintings. The palace of the commandant, built in the Ionic and Corinthian orders, with a large portal of the Doric order, by Falconetto, is a masterpiece of architecture; its front was began 1599 by the commandant Auton Priuli, and completed anno 1605 under the commandant Stephen Viario. The turret above the portal contains a clock of curious workmanship, made in the year 1428, which points out, besides the hour of the day, the days of the month, the motion of the sun through the twelve signs of the zodiac, and the aspects of the moon. The inside of the palace displays great magnificence and conveniency; it has fine paintings, and a public library, placed in a large saloon, called the

Giant's

Giant's hall. At the entrance of the court-yard, near the church-yard of the dome, stands the splendid triumphal arch, erected in honour of the commandant Alvise Valereſſo, for having rendered ſignal ſervices to the city, during the plague in the year 1631. It was built by the ſtatuary and architect Joh. Bapt. della Scala of Padua. Cloſe to the palace of the commandant are the public inſtitutions for advancing money on pledges, which were founded by Vincenzo Datto, a nobleman and mathematician of Padua, and are ſuppoſed to be the moſt ancient in Italy. The front of this edifice was completed 1618; the portal is adorned with four Doric pillars, and the ſuperior part of the building embellished with as many, but of the compoſite orders. The above public inſtitutions were erected 1491, which occaſioned twelve pawnbrokers' ſhops, kept by Jews,

to be shut up, since the former demanded only five per cent. interest, while the latter exacted twenty : similar institutes are established in the principal streets, and built after the Ionic and Corinthian orders, with an attic, constituting altogether elegant buildings, in the Roman style. In the Lord's-square, as it is called, stands the lodge or council-hall, with two staircases of marble; it was began to be built, 1494, after a model of the architect Alexander Baffano, and the whole was finished in 1761 : it contains several good paintings.

The college, built in a noble style by Sansovin and Palladio, during the years 1493 and 1552, at the expence of the Venetian government, goes also by the appellation Il Bo, on account of an inn that stood here formerly, with the sign of a bullock : it contains many statues and coats of

B b

arms

arms of celebrated persons. This university, which formerly enjoyed great celebrity, was founded by the Emperor Frederic II, during his disagreement with the pope. From a lyceum, which it was in the year 1020, it enjoyed great repute anno 1200, and the said emperor erected it, 1222, into an university, and endowed it with all the privileges formerly enjoyed by the university of Bologna, together with other immunities. In the year 1260, the university became a separate body, entirely distinct from the burghers of the town, and governed itself according to its peculiar statutes; obtaining, 1262, the confirmation of Pope Urban IV, and in the year 1345 that of Pope Clemens. It is indebted for its rapid progress, during the period from 1308 to 1404, to the prince of Carara, its former sovereign; in the last-mentioned years it came under the Venetian dominion. Its
new

new sovereigns studied unremittingly its welfare, appointing the most celebrated professors, and augmenting the various salaries, so that the university dates its golden age from this period. The number of students frequently amounted to 8000 ; they formed forty different countrymanships, among which the German, French, English, Polish, and Greek, were the most numerous, and enjoyed peculiar prerogatives, which in part still exist. All were under the peculiar protection of government, and constituted, as it were, a voluntary garrison, answering to the Republic for the loyalty of the inhabitants. This university has at all times formed celebrated men, particularly in the medical line ; for example, Gabriel Fallopius, 1551, Professor of Anatomy and Surgery of this place, well-known from the discovery he made of the *Tubæ Fallopiæ*. He died, 1610, as first physician

to the king of Poland. Since the year 1722 this university has been on the decline; the number of students at present amounts scarcely to 600, among whom are several Jews, Turks, and Greeks, studying physic. The salaries of the professors are rated at from 300 to 2000 silver ducats per annum, and all the lectures are given gratis: it is, however, to be lamented that the vacations last near six months. The Anatomical Theatre was built in 1594, in the form of an inverted cone, after a plan of the monk Fra Paolo Sarpi. It may contain 600 persons, seated on benches, placed in the form of an amphitheatre, so that they are able clearly to discern the operations of the professors. The instruments belonging to experimental philosophy, collected by the celebrated mathematician Marquis John Polani, are as complete as any in Europe; but the cabinet of natural history,

presented

presented to the Academy by Valisneri, is of little importance. The school for Midwifery, founded by D. Aloyfius Calza, of Bologna, which is enriched with all the anatomical preparations, &c. of John Bap. Morgagni, may be classed among the first institutions of that kind. The botanical garden is not very spacious, but situated on an agreeable spot, between the churches del Santo and St. Justina, on a small rivulet. It has a circular form, 250 feet in diameter, and contains a most complete collection of plants, both indigenous and exotic; it was laid out, anno 1545, after a plan of the architect Andrew Reccio, and was the first botanical garden in Europe. An observatory has been lately erected for the benefit of astronomy, on the tower of the *old citadel*, which is 130 feet high, and was formerly the residence of the noted tyrant Ezzelin. The superintendence of this institution is in-

trusted to the celebrated abbot D. Joseph Zoaldo, of Vicenza. Near this observatory is the new school for civil architecture, for the instruction of carpenters, masons, and statuary, the most diligent and skilful of whom, obtained annually from the former government a gold prize-medal, of the value of four zechins. The chymical laboratory, with an auditory belonging to it, has been established within these thirty years, at the expence of government, by the learned Count Mark Carban, of Cephalonia. It stands in the parish of St. Jacob, and was visited by the Emperor Joseph II, as he passed on his journey through this town. A public school of agriculture, with a very extensive garden, situated near the convent of hermits, for the purpose of making new experiments, has been instituted since 1761, with a view of improving and perfecting agriculture. The Academy
of

of Sciences, founded as early as the year 1520, was publicly and solemnly confirmed in the year 1779, under the title of *Accademia della Scienze, Lettere et Arti di Padua*. The seminary generally known by the name of *Accademia Delia* is entirely of a military nature; it owes its origin to the commandant of Padua, Peter Duodo, to the general of infantry, Marquis del Monte, to the general, Count Antony Calalto, and to the learned nobleman Francis Muffato. Its emblem is the isle Delos, with the motto, *Nunc tandem immota*. The academicians must all belong to the nobility of Padua, and their number not exceed sixty; but the academy, at present, is on the decline, and has not even a professor of mathematics and military architecture. The new theatre is remarkable, partly on account of its great size and masterly architecture, and partly on account of its excellent and con-

venient disposition, decorations, and paintings. It was built by the architect John Gloria, and opened for the first time in the year 1751. Operas are most frequently given here in the summer season, for it is as lively here at this season as it is in winter at Venice, to which place the opulent of Padua resort during the winter. A great number of the rich and principal inhabitants of Upper Italy visit Padua during the fair, which lasts three weeks, beginning on St. Anthony's day, in the middle of June.

Among the principal buildings, including ninety-six churches, twenty-two monasteries, twenty-three nunneries, sixteen hospitals, and several other public oratories and charitable corporations, the following deserve peculiar notice; viz. the metropolitan church, which, from the year 1524
until

until 1754, has gradually obtained its present form, partly by Sansovin and Almerico, and partly by Gloria; and contains some good paintings by Giotto (the restorer of the art of painting), by Campagnola, Palma the younger, Bassano, &c. Divine service is performed in this church by twenty-seven noble canons, twelve noble sub-canons, and other inferior ecclesiastics; its revenues amount to upwards of 100,000 scudi. The library of the canons contains a number of rare editions, and good manuscripts. The great and rich church of St. Anthony of Padua, commonly called Il Santo, was built with from six to eight small domes or cupolas, in the Gothic style, by the celebrated architect Niccolo of Pisa. It is indeed only the second in rank, but considering its tutelar saint, who is the patron of the city, its riches, its numerous paintings and sculpture,

ture, with which it is rather incumbered than adorned, it may be classed among the most magnificent churches, not of this town only, but of all Italy. In the church we notice the chapels del Santissimo, of St. Anthony, and of the apostle Jacob, &c. Farther, the bronze Girandole, eleven feet high, standing upon a pedestal of white marble, four feet high, and containing an universal collection of sculpture; it was completed in a space of ten years by the architect and sculptor Andrew Riccio, who obtained for it 3,720 Venetian liras. It has, likewise, splendid altars and monuments; and in the church-square stands the statue of the celebrated Venetian general Erasmus de Narni, called Gattamelata, on horseback, and deserves peculiar attention. This statue, which the state caused to be erected in honour of the general for his eminent

ment services, stands on a pedestal of bronze, and is the work of Donatello, an artist of Florence.

The school of St. Anthony, as it is called, contains some elegant paintings al fresco by Titian. The next in rank, but superior with regard to architecture, is the church of Santa Justina, which belongs to the nuns of the order of St. Benedict, and was built by Andrew Riccio, properly called Andrew Crispus Brionius, who died anno 1532, in the sixty-second year of his age. In the year 1501 the old building began to be demolished, and in 1515 the foundation of the present church was laid. Interior magnificence has been united with noble simplicity, and notwithstanding the brilliancy of its external ornaments of metal, paintings, and sculpture, yet the main purpose of the whole, and the character of a sanctuary

ary of the Divinity, have not been lost sight of; so that at the entrance of this fabric no confusion of objects obstructs a general survey of its structure. It is 368 feet in length, 252 in breadth, and 133 feet high. Exclusively of all this, it possesses a whole well of very profitable jewels, namely, the bones of martyrs who were executed in the square before the church. To the principal relics belong the pretended corpses of the evangelist Lucas, and the apostle Matthew. Equally splendid and tasteful are the abbey of the Benedictines, and the convent, with its six court-yards, provided with covered passages and colonades. This building possesses also paintings of great value. The library contains upwards of 52,000 volumes, and is very remarkable on account of its elegant saloon, and the sculpture in wood; yet the monks visit it by far less frequently than they do their cellars, which
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are filled with the choicest wines. In the abovementioned church-square, which contains four Paduan fields, the fair is kept, together with horse-races and a market for cattle. It is all around adorned with statues of celebrated personages, natives of Padua. The church of the hermits of St. Austin was the first in Padua ; it was roofed with tiles in the year 1306, as a reward for the merits of the monk John, who built the saloon. This church possesses a true treasure in paintings by the greatest masters; for example, by Guido Reni, Lewis, Femicelli, Trevifo, Stephen dall'Arzere, Guariento, Andrew Montegua, Niccolo Pizzolodi, &c. The monks of this church possess a good library, consisting chiefly of rare manuscripts. The church St. Annunziata nell' Arena, was painted entirely al fresco, about the year 1306, by Giotto, or Angelo di Bardone (more properly called Angelotto),
by

by and with the advice of Dante the poet, who at that time arrived in Padua. In the spacious and oval place before the church stands the elegant palace of the Venetian family Foscari, the outer walls of which are the remains of an ancient amphitheatre. The church of the Dominicans is extremely ill-built, but possesses some of the most valuable paintings and sculpture. Farther, the churches of St. Andrew, of St. Giorgio nel Cimiterio di St. Antonio, of St. Sebastian, of St. Battista dalle Nani, of St. Giovanni di Verdara, appertaining to the knights of the order of Malta, of Santa Magdalena, of St. Maffino, the church of the seminary Santa Maria di Vanzo, the convent St. Francisco, the church of St. Michael, and that of the association of St. Rocco, contain valuable remains of excellent paintings. But the house Camillo, in the parish of St. Daniel, possesses the most important collection

collection of paintings in Padua ; and the houses Cumani, Dottori, Borini, Buzzacaroni, and Fioretti at St. Fermo, have single fine paintings. The library of the Olivetan convent, near St. Benedetto Novello, is only remarkable for having been founded by the poet Torquato Tasso. Among the seven gates of the town, three only, which were built at the expence of the Republic of Venice, deserve to be noticed, on account of their elegance, and the resemblance they bear to triumphal arches ; namely, the gate of St. John, on the road to Vicenza, which was built by the architect John Maria Falconetta, and is adorned externally with four Corinthian pillars, and towards the town with as many pilasters ;, the Porta Savonarola, by the same, is of the composite order, has four pillars, and a double attic foundation ; and, lastly, the Portello, on the road to Venice, which is the neatest of all, and
built

built by an unknown architect. Its external front consists of eight double-fluted columns of the composite order. The number of the inhabitants of this town amounts to 40,000; they are in general poor, from a propensity to indolence and begging. The usual professions are very sluggishly carried on, and the sail-cloth manufacture, which was so celebrated through all Italy for the goodness and strength of its manufactures, is at present but very indifferent. Commerce, which, if carried on with more activity, might, on account of the Anthony fair, become important, is at present of no consideration, and almost entirely in the hands of Jews. The villages, situated, as it were, like suburbs around the town, are

St. Lazzero, Ponte di Brenta, Torre,
Novento,

Novento, St. Gregorio, Terra Negra, Volta del Barozzo, Sulboro, Boffanello, Mandriola, Mandria, Volta di Brussegana, Chiesa Nova, Monta, Altichiero or Vilatechiero, and the village d'Arzere, two miles from the latter, on the other side of the Brenta, having a neat church, generally supposed to have been built by Palladio in the year 1560, and from 1572 to 1575.

2. *The Podestaria or the Bailwick Cittadella,*

is bounded on the north by Bassano, on the east by Treviso, and on the west by Vicenza. It has the most northern position of all the podestarias, is watered by several canals, but especially by the Brenta. The soil is rather stony, very fertile, and grain and game are in great plenty. This district contains one town, thirty-three great villages, and 26,140 souls.

Cittadella, a small and well-built town, seated in a fine plain, and watered by the Brentella. It is the chief town of the district, and was built opposite Castel Franco in 1220 by the citizens of Padua, during their war with the inhabitants of the country of Treviso. It contains 5,800 inhabitants, a bank for advancing money on pledges, and weekly markets, where much business is done. In this town were the prisons of the tyrant Ezzelin, in which he caused those he condemned to death to perish in the most cruel manner.

St. Anna Morosina, an agreeable and opulent village.

Ouora, a fief of the Count Cittadella, of Padua.

3. *The Podestaria Campo St. Pietro*, watered by the rivers Muson and Tergola, is bounded

bounded by the last-mentioned podestaria, and contains one town, thirty-two villages, and 218,000 inhabitants, who are chiefly engaged in the culture of corn and wine. Here we have to notice

Campo St. Pietro, on the river Muson, a well-built and open market-town, which was formerly a fortress. It contains 3,100 souls, who subsist chiefly by the corn trade.

4. *The Vicarage Miran*

is partly bounded by Treviso on the north and east. It is watered by many small rivers and two navigable canals. Its soil is even and very fertile, and contains 18,000 inhabitants.

Miran or Mirano, a well-built market-town, situated in an isle in the river Muson, which has been converted into a navi-

gable canal, under the appellation of *Il Taglio di Mirano*. The number of the inhabitants of this town amounts to 3,120, who find abundant means of subsistence in the navigation on this canal, and the brisk trade it occasions.

5. *The Vicarage Oriago*,
on the confines of the Dogado of Venice;
is watered by the Brenta and contains 7,000
souls in eight villages. Here we notice

Oriago, on the southern bank of the Brenta. An agreeable market-town, with a parish church, but has only 800 inhabitants, on account of the unwholesome exhalations of the neighbouring marshes.

La Mira, a very agreeable village on both banks of the Brenta, inhabited by 2,000 souls. It possesses sluices for the passage of boats,

boats, not far from the mouth of another canal, which, under the name of Taglio Novissimo, extends as far as the port of Brondolo.

Il Dolo, a market town, well built, and situated on the Brenta and Brentone, which separate above this place. Across the latter the government has of late caused a remarkable stone bridge to be built by the architect Thomas Tomanza. The first sluices are constructed on the spot where the Brenta separates from the Brentone, and on both sides of the river stand the most splendid palaces and gardens, to which the most opulent of the nobles resort in the summer season. The number of the inhabitants amounts to 3,000, who carry on a very lucrative trade.

6. *The Vicarage Confelwe*
contains forty-two villages, and 40,000 inhabitants.

Cqnfelve, a small town, seated in an agreeable plain, contains five parishes, a fine cathedral, and 5,700 souls. It was formerly the see of the vicars of the empire in Italy, and the theatre of Ezzelin's tyranny.

Candiana, a great and well-built village, contains 2,300 inhabitants; and Palu Maggiore, a small village, and country-seat of Count de Lazara.

7. *The Podestaria of Piove de Sacco*, is separated from the dogado on the coast by the Taglio Novissima, or new canal of the Brenta, and contains 38,400 souls, and forty-five villages.

Piove di Sacco, on the canal Fiumicello, is a very ancient and rich market-town; contains 5,100 very industrious inhabitants, a collegiate church, a bank for
advancing

advancing money on pledges, and fine buildings.

Lava, on the new Taglio or canal, a small village on the confines of the dogado. In the Genoese war the light Venetian galleys could sail up to this place, but at present small boats can hardly work up to it.

Conche, likewise a small village on the confines of the dogado, situated half in the territory of Padua, and half in that of Venice.

8. *The Podestaria of Montfelice*, on the foot of the hills of Eugano, is very fertile in corn, wine, and other choice fruit, and contains four villages, and 10,100 souls.

Montfelice, Monfelice, or Moncelese, lies in a pleasant position on the banks of a broad and navigable canal, which goes from Este to Padua. The town is neat and surrounded with walls, where some remains of the former fortress may still be traced. It contains 8,900 inhabitants, who maintain themselves very well by their numerous annual fairs and flourishing trade. It has a collegiate church, and several fine buildings and churches.

9. *The Vicarage Arqua,*
on the hills of Eugano, contains fifteen villages, and 13,600 souls.

Arqua or Arquato, are old fortresses, situated between the mountains. It deserves peculiar notice on this account, that the celebrated poet Petrarca, who, after the death of his beloved Laura or Laurette,
spent

spent his days here in a religious life, died seventy-four years of age, and was interred in this place.

Abano, Latin *Aponum*, a very ancient market-town, situated five miles from Padua ; it contains 3000 inhabitants, and is celebrated on account of its salubrious warm baths, which contain a quantity of sulphur. This district is fruitful, pleasant, and well built ; throughout a tract of three miles, small rivulets of boiling mineral sources are perceived to spout forth, attended with much smoke and sulphurous smell. The principal source, and most celebrated in antiquity, is called Fonte d'Abano ; the others go by the appellations of Mont'Ortone, St. Pietro di Montagnone, Monte Grotto, and St. Bartolommeo, and form, on the point of their confluence, a small marsh

marsh at the foot of the hills. In the wooden canal of the source d'Abano conglomerates a white lapideous mass, which retains so very accurately the impressions of the veins and branches of wood, that it might be easily mistaken for petrified wood. In the morning a salt is gathered on the surface of these mineral sources, which is sharper than common marine salt. At the time of the Longobard kings, there existed here magnificent buildings, temples, aqueducts, pleasure-gardens, and groves, which were all destroyed by Aigulf. The principal use of these waters is for bathing in rooms expressly adapted for that purpose. Here is also a Bagno di Fango or slime-bath, where diseased limbs are cured, merely by the application of warm slime.

10. *The Vicarage Teolo*

contains a part of the hills of Eugano, with

twenty-three villages and 14,600 souls. The most remarkable place here is

Teolo, a very trading market-town, seated on several eminences, and containing 1,600 inhabitants.

11. *The Podestaria of Este*

is one of the most fertile and agreeable districts; it comprehends one town, twenty-three boroughs and villages, inhabited by 36,328 souls.

Este (formerly *Ateste*), is a very ancient town, surrounded with walls, and has a most pleasant position. From this place the family of the Dukes or Margraves of Este, who formerly reigned at Modena, took their name. The town is surrounded by the charming environs which, covered, as it were, with gardens, palaces, churches, and
convents,

convents, and watered by clear silver-bright rivulets and lakes, form a prospect truly romantic : there are also, besides other fine churches, a remarkable collegiate church, and well-built palaces ; it contains likewise a pawn-bank, and the fair that is held here yearly is much frequented. The number of its inhabitants amount to 6000, who, in addition to the usual town trade, carry on other important branches of commerce.

La Barra, on the Adige, is a large village, which contains 3000 souls, and belongs to the noble family of Pisani, as well as

La Stanghella.

Vighizzola, a village, with 1,300 inhabitants ; it imports its name to a neighbouring lake, in which many eels and other fine fish are caught, and sent abroad.

12. *The vicarage Anguillara*
contains two towns, with 4,760 souls.

Anguillara, on the north or left bank of the Adige, is a fruitful market-town, with 2,860 inhabitants, who derive considerable advantages from the navigation on the Adige.

13. *The Podestaria Montagnana*
is bounded by Cologne and the territory of Verona; it contains one town, ten villages, and 22,000 souls, who, owing to the great fertility of the soil, possess an abundance of wool, silk, corn, and hemp, which latter has, for the most part, been consumed hitherto in the arsenal at Venice, on account of its peculiar good quality.

Montagnano, on the canal Fiumicello, which discharges itself into the lake Vigizzolo,

ghizzolo, is a well-built and flourishing town, and surrounded with walls; it contains a collegiate church, with one archdeacon and seven canons, besides other fine churches and neat private buildings. The inhabitants amount to 6,200, and carry on, besides the usual town trade, a considerable traffic with the produce of the country.

14. *The Podestaria Castel Baldo* is situated at the west end of this territory, along the left bank of the Adige; and its soil is so very fruitful, that the grass may be cut four times a year.

Castel Baldo, an open town, containing 3000 souls, and has a fortress built by the inhabitants of Padua, in 1282, for the defence of their frontiers against the Veronese.

4. *The Polesin of Rovigo, or Il Polesine di
Rovigo.*

This flat district, or rather peninsula, formed by the rivers Adige, Adicetto, Tartaro, Castagnaro, and Po, is intersected by several canals, and bounded on the west and south by the Cisalpine Republic (to which belong all the places situated on the right bank of the rivers Tartaro and Castagnaro), on the east by the territory of Adria, and on the north by Padua. Some few marshy parts excepted, the soil is here uncommonly fat and fertile. Notwithstanding the arable land lies in some places lower than the bed of the Adige (which, though confined by dykes, at times break through them and overflows the country), yet this position is highly favourable to the farmers, with respect to the culture of rice. This district abounds in corn, maize, flax, hemp, fruit, and silk; and, on account of the luxuriant pasture-

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ture-grounds, the breeding of black cattle, and particularly of horses, is in the most flourishing condition. At the time of the Romans this district was but thinly inhabited, and was known by the appellation of the *Adrian Marshes*, or *Paludes Padusæ*, because they extended partly into the territory of Padua. About the middle of the twelfth century the family of Este made themselves masters of this country, which was, however, wrested from them at one time by Pope III. and at another by Francis Carrara, but restored by the aid of the Venetians. The polefin was at last mortgaged for 50,000 ducats to the Venetians, in 1394 by the Marchese Nicholas III. of Este, who restored it to him gratuitously in the year 1438; but as the Margrave Hercules I. attempted, in 1482, to expel by force the Venetian vice-regent or consul, and erected salt-houses at Comachio, in violation of sub-

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sisting treaties, and constructed towers on the Venetian frontiers; in consequence of which, the state of Venice declared war against him, and obtained for ever the polefin of Rovigo, by the treaty of peace concluded in 1484. The part of the polefin which is situated on the right bank of the rivers, and belongs to Austria, consists of three towns, one borough, fifty-three villages, with 69,000 inhabitants; which territory is again divided into three districts.

1. *The District of Rovigo*

is the largest, richest, and most populous district. We shall notice here the following places,

Rovigo, *Rhodiquim* (formerly *Buonvico*), an ancient town, surrounded with walls, turrets, and battlements, is situated on the

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river

river Adigetto or Adicetto, which intersects and divides it into the upper town, called St. Justina, and the lower, St. Stephano. To the east it has a fortified castle, is (the suburbs excluded) one mile and a half in circumference, and has six gates, four bridges, one collegiate and nineteen other churches, one nunnery, six monasteries, one ecclesiastical seminary, several hospitals, a pawn-bank ; and one of the most celebrated fairs in Italy is held here. To the most remarkable buildings belongs the Rotunda or la Madonna del Soccorso, which is a fine church of modern architecture, and adorned with excellent paintings. The inhabitants of this populous town, which is the see of the bishop of Adria, are very opulent, and indebted for their wealth to the decay of the city of Adria. Near the town is a commandery of the order of St. John.

La Fratta, an open market-town on the river Soortico, contains 6,300 souls, and many palaces of Venetian nobles, who reside here in spring and autumn.

Canda, a large village on the Castagnaro, which joins here the Tartaro. It carries on a considerable trade in flax, and has weekly market-days and annual fairs. The Venetian family Nani possesses here a country-seat, with an excellent palace and garden.

Arqua, on the road to Rome, through Ferrara, and five miles distant from Rovigo, is a very populous village, has fertile corn lands, and must not be confounded with a village of the same name, in the territory of Padua.

2. *The District of Lendinara*

(between Rovigo and Badia) contains one

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town

town and nine villages, between the Adige and the Adigetto, whose principal articles of trade consist in the culture of flax and corn.

Lendianara, on the Adigetto, obtained its name from the family Lendenara, at present Cadanea, of Padua, and contains two parochial and seven other churches, three monasteries, and one nunnery, several public schools, one press, one pawn-bank, and the academy de'Composti, for the encouragement of literature and agriculture, established two centuries ago. Fairs are kept here weekly and yearly.

3. *The District of Badia*

is a small district, situated towards Verona, containing only one town and a few villages, whose inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the culture of flax and silk.

Badia,

Badia, known formerly by the name of Castell Piazzone, is an open, well-built, rich, and populous town, seated on the Adigetto, where it separates from the Adige. At its mouth, which is only twelve feet wide, are sluices of marble, which may be shut in case of need. In this town there is a pawn-bank, or public institute for advancing money on pledges, a seminary, a convent of Camalduan monks, and a fine bridge across the Adige.

5. *The Territory of Verona, or Il Veronese*, is near 200 Italian miles in circumference, and bounded on the west and south by Brescia, Mantua, and Ferrara, on the east by Vicenza and the Polesin, and on the north by Trent. The soil, which is partly mountainous, produces great abundance of the choicest fruit, corn of every kind, wine, oil, flax, hemp, but rice in particular.

Monte Baldo, at the upper part of the Lago di Garda, which has long been celebrated on account of its rare plants, is the highest of the mountains: on the top of it quantities of sea-shells are found. On Monte Boleo we find numerous petrifications and impressions of fish. The Venetian mountains, in general, abound in minerals, petrifications, and various sorts of elephants' bones penetrated with calcareous spar in a stalactical form, but particularly in marble, which is deemed the most beautiful of Italy. The culture of silk is very considerable, since 500,000 pounds of silk are yearly gained, and, for the most part, exported. Not less important is the rearing of cattle and bees, for which reason we meet here with several leather manufactories, woollen manufacture, and wax bleaching places. The woods produce a great plenty of timber and game, and, independently of the Lago
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di Gardo, the great rivers Adige, Tartaro, and Mincio, contain prodigious quantities of fish. The two former become already navigable near Trent. This whole district was, in former times, a part of ancient Venetia, had the title of a duchy under the Longobards, under the Franks it belonged to the Marca Trevisana, obtained the name of Verona under the Emperor Otto, and came ultimately under the dominion of the princes of Scala (natives of the country), from whom it was seized by the family Visconti of Milan, who ceded it to Venice, from motives of hatred against the Scala family ; and thus it became a Venetian province in 1405. At present, by the treaty of peace, all that part is ceded to the Cisalpine Republic that is situated below the Lacise, on the Lago di Garda, and on the left bank of the Adige, the Tartaro, and the White Canal ; and by far the smallest part remains

with the emperor, which consists of one town, three fortresses, twenty boroughs, and 320 parishes, inhabited by 210,000 souls. This province was formerly divided into eighty-eight vicarages, or, which was more common, into twenty-eight districts, called Copule, which shall be described in as much as they belong to Austria.

The district of Verona comprehends one town and fifteen villages, which latter constitute, as it were, its suburbs.

Verona, called *Berna* by the ancient German authors, is a very rich and ancient town, seven Italian miles in circumference. It is provided with old-fashioned bulwarks, bastions, moons and half-moons, with three citadels, namely, St. Felice and St. Pietro on a hill, and Il Castello Vecchio in a plain, on the river Adige, which last was built by
Scala

Scala, as a place of security to him, together with the stone-bridge near it, consisting of three arches, and is 448 feet in length. The Adige runs through the town, which is subject to its dangerous overflowing, when swelled by the showers of rain that fall in the Tyrol, or driven out of its bed by the sudden thawing of the snow. Exclusive of the aforementioned bridge, there are three others constructed over the Adige, to connect both parts of the town, which is furnished with five gates, built in a splendid style ; but the fifth is a masterpiece of the architect San Michell, who lived in the sixteenth century. This gate is constantly shut, and, in some measure, alleviates the unpleasant impression which the narrow and crooked streets of Verona make upon all those by whom it is visited. There are, however, some broad streets, and several splendid palaces and churches, which, together with
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the principal buildings, bridges, and pavements of the footpaths, covered with arcades, are all of marble ; a commodity with which this country abounds. Here are, likewise, remarkable places or squares, the most principal ones of which we shall notice here. The best street, called the *Curso*, from the horse-races which are held here in the month of May, is of considerable length, and at the extremity thereof stands the *Castello Vecchio*. The largest place or square in the town is the *Piazza d'Armi*; where a statue of marble is erected, representing the Republic of Venice. On that very ancient building, the *Palazzo della Ragione* or senate-house, rebuilt anno 1141, we see the statues of five ancient celebrated authors, natives of Verona, viz. that of *Catullus*, *Aemilius*, *Markus*, *Cornelius Nepos*, *Pliny the elder*, and *Vitruvius*; to which, in more recent times, have been added

added the statues of Hieron. Francaſtor, and Scipio Maffei, who, as an antiquarian and a man of erudition, rendered ſignal ſervices to his country. His beautiful palace ſtands on the Piazza de' Mercanti or herb-market. The town of Verona is indebted to this celebrated citizen of Verona for another memorable building, namely, the Fiera, ſituated at the entrance of the town, in the great Campo Martio. This is a ſquare building, where the merchants aſſemble during the fair, and under which flows the canal Fiumicello, which riſes on the neighbouring heights. This fabric, from its various diviſions, reſembles a ſmall town, and is entirely covered with ſhops. The moſt curious and important object of antiquity here is the celebrated Roman amphitheatre, ſituated in the ſpacious ſquare Bra ; it was, according to the general opinion, built by Domitian, and diſtinguiſhes itſelf from all
other

other ancient buildings by its having, until this day (some trifling modern reparation excepted), preserved its original solidity and beauty, together with the steps and benches on which the people were seated. This structure, built in an oval form, and entirely of marble, and, like the *coliseum* at Rome, contains, including the walls, 367 feet in breadth, and 1,331 feet in circumference. According to an accurate calculation of the abovementioned Maffei, the forty-six rows of steps or benches contained sufficient room for 22,184 spectators. The ground has been thoroughly cleared, and the area fitted for the exhibition of combats of wild beasts, plays, masquerades, fire-works, and puppet-shows. The row of steps or benches; the cellars in which the wild-beasts were formerly kept; the resting-places; the apartments for the gladiators; and, in general, every thing belonging to amusements

amusements of this kind, are preserved in the best condition: the superior arches alone have been destroyed by time. When the emperor Joseph II. passed through this town, combats of wild beasts were exhibited in the Roman taste, in this amphitheatre; and Pius VI, on his passing through this town, conferred here his blessing on the pious multitude. In this square stands, likewise, the public museum of the academy of Verona, instituted by the Marchese Scipio Maffei, and contains the Etrusian, Greek, Egyptian, and Latin inscriptions, and basso relievos, collected by the learned founder during his lifetime. There are also in this building several saloons, where card-parties of people of fashion assemble every evening. Not far from here is the opera, which is a fine and circular structure. The whole of these buildings is comprehended under the name of *Academia Filarmonica*, besides

besides which another learned academy exists here, called de'Moderati, which vies with the former in point of science and erudition. Among the forty-nine parochial and forty-three other churches, the twenty-three monasteries, eighteen nunneries, and eighteen hospitals, we shall only mention the following, namely, the cathedral church, built in the Gothic style, and containing, besides some good paintings, the tomb of Pope Julius III. who died here on his flight. The bishopric, subordinate to the archbishop of Udine, yields the bishop (who has the title of Count of Montfort, Bovovolone, and Pol) an annual revenue of 5000 scudi. The chapter is likewise very rich. The very ancient church of the Benedictines St. Zeno, has a high altar-plate, consisting of one piece of the finest red marble, fifty-six inches broad, 108 long, and five inches thick; a holy-water pot,

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thirty-six

thirty-six spans in circumference, a circular window, representing the wheel of fortune, with six figures, &c. In the church St. Proculo is a very fine high altar-plate of verde antico, sixteen spans long, and eight broad. The church of the Theatines of St. Niccolo possesses a high altar, the tabernacle of which is of marble, jaspis, and other valuable stones, in mosaic work. The church of St. John the Baptist possesses a square front, wrought of one piece of marble, twenty-eight feet in circumference. The church St. Maria Antica is decorated with the monuments of the princes of Scala. The most beautiful church in the town is that of St. Giorgio, belonging to the Benedictines, and built by San Michele, and contains many valuable paintings. The palaces worthy of notice are those of the Verzi, the Pompei, the Pelegrini, that of Bevilacqua, with fine antiques, busts, and
 excellent

excellent paintings ; that of Gerardini, with a good collection of paintings ; and, finally, the palace of Count Mascardi, with a curious cabinet of antiques. The inhabitants of this town amount to 64,000, and maintain themselves, exclusive of the usual professions, by manufacturing filks, woollen stuffs, leather, and gloves ; they carry on, likewise, a considerable trade with medicinal herbs, gathered on Mount Baldo, with linen, filk, olives, oil, and some wine. They speak the pure Toscan dialect ; nay, their pronunciation exceeds that of Florence : travellers, therefore, desirous of speaking good Italian, use to reside here for a certain space of time. Until the peace of Campo Formio, the whole of the lake of Garda belonged to Verona. This Lago 'di Garda, formerly called *Benacus*, is formed by the rivers Sarca and Toscolano, both of which rise in the mountains of Trent, and water
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the upper part of the territory of Salo. This lake is thirty miles in length, ten in breadth, and 100 feet deep ; it is not surprising, then, that Virgil should compare its billows to those of the sea, when he says, *Geor. II,*

Our spacious lakes ; thee, *Larius*, first ; and next
Benacus, with tempestuous billows vext.
 Or shall I praise thy ports, or mention make
 Of the vast mound that bind the *Lucrine* lake ?
 Or the disdainful sea, that shut from thence,
 Roars round the structure, and invades the fence ?
 There, where secure the *Julian* waters glide,
 Or where *Avernus*' jaws admit the *Tyrrhene* tide*.

Besides the two above-mentioned rivers, many others, and particularly the *Ledersee*, discharge

* The whirlwinds which precipitate themselves into the *Benacus*, or *Lago di Garda*, from the neighbouring mountains of *Trent* and *Verona*, impart to the lake a sudden and stormy motion, resembling the billows of the sea. *Lucrinus* and *Avernus* were two lakes in the *Neapolitan* province *Terra di Lavora*, formerly called
 E e *Campania*.

discharge themselves into this lake ; but only the river Mincio has an outlet, and forms a fresh lake around Mantua and its fortifications, where it obtains several names. The western bank of the lake is the best cultivated, but at the east and north it is inclosed by mountains of a terrible appearance. The fishery on this lake was formerly farmed out for 8,000 silver ducats ; and the fish of

Campania. Of the Lucrinus only a small pond is extant ; this lake was filled up with earth by the mountain called Monte Nuovo, in consequence of an earthquake which happened between the 19th and 20th of September, 1538. The lake Avernus is one mile in circumference, and in some places 180 feet deep. Both lakes were united with the harbour of Agrippina, by Augustus, in order to have a more commodious place for the refitting of the fleet. The lake Lucrinus was separated by a dyke from the Tyrrhene Sea, which the latter broke through in different places, but was repaired by Augustus so as to leave the necessary opening for the ships to sail through. The harbour formed in this manner was called the *Harbour of Julius*, in honour of his ancestor, and the isthmus which connected both lakes with each other, was called the *Gulph of Avernus*.

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the lake are universally known for their delicious flavour. This lake contains several isles, or rather rocks, of which the following belong to Austria, viz. la Stella, near the Veronese village Garda, and is connected with the cape St. Virgilio; I tre Bolloni, which are three rocks, at equal distances from each other, situated at the east of the lake.

The vicarage Ca di Campagna, on the south of Verona, below the Adige, has thirty-five villages.

The vicarage Buffolengo contains one small town, and five villages, mostly situated on the hills about the Campagna di Verona.

Buffolengo, on the Adige, is the chief place, and contains 2,400 souls.

The Campagna di Verona, *Campus Veronensis Urbis*, or *Campania Veronensis s. minor*. This is a tract situated between Verona and Hostia, twenty miles in length, full of stones, particularly for the first five miles from Verona ; it is, however, cultivated in some parts, and produces corn. In this plain Marius is said to have defeated the Cimbri.

The Campagna, &c. is the abode of highwaymen, and all descriptions of vagrants.

The vicarage Menerbe, between the Adige and the Rabiosa, on the frontiers of Padua, contains three parishes, among which the neat and populous borough of Menerbe is the chief place.

The vicarage Bevilacqua has three parishes. Bevilacqua, on the Rabiosa, which
divides

divides the Veronese from the Paduano, is a well-built town, and the chief place of the vicarage.

The district of Legnago, *Liniacus*, on the Adige, has a fruitful soil, abounding in rice, flax, hemp, maize, honey, silk, fruit, &c.

Legnago, on the Adige, a fortress regularly constructed, and provided with a draw-bridge. The eastern part is called Porto, and the western Legnago. It is the seat of several monasteries, of one nunnery, and has a play-house. This populous town carries on a considerable trade ; and a corn-market is held every Saturday, supposed to be one of the most important in Italy : for of the sole article of rice as much is often sold in one week as amounts to 50,000 ducats. In order to render the commerce with the neighbouring places still more advantage-

ous, a canal, which runs from Legnago to Ostiglia, in the territory of Mantua, was formed in 1762, by means of the Tartaro, between the Adige and the Po; and for the better security of the navigation, sluices have been constructed at both of its ends.

The vicarage Soave or Suave contains, in a country partly even and partly mountainous, four very populous parishes.

Soave or Suave is a small, populous, and well-built town, situated between fruitful and pleasant hills, and had formerly a fortified castle, built by Scala. All the remaining vicarages which belong to Austria, are small and possess nothing worth noticing, except their agriculture and breeding of cattle.

The Cisalpine Republic possesses nothing
in

in the mountainous part of country of Verona, the whole of which belongs to Austria. These mountains contain the following districts :

The Valley Pollicella or Polifella, formerly called *Vallis Pœnina*, is a considerable tract of land, extending between the Adige and the Baltena as far as the territory of Trent. It contains thirty-eight parishes, which are again divided into three Pievatici, as they are called, namely, St. Giorgio, di Negrar, and di Mezzo, to which are annexed the four parishes Parone, Dolce, Ossinigo, and Peri, and obtained great privileges from the Venetians, in consequence of its having been the first valley which subjected itself to that state. This country abounds in wine and meadows ; the breeding of black cattle and sheep is therefore very considerable.

La Chiufa, on the Adige, is a strong frontier town, situated in a narrow pass, on the road to Germany, and in a dreadful country.

Pescatilla, a small place on the Adige.

Negrar, situated on a small river, is a well-built place, containing 1,700 inhabitants, and is the chief place of the commune.

Maran or Mariano (so called in honour of the Roman general Marius), situated on a small river, is a considerable place, belonging to the parish di Mezzo, and contains 1,380 souls.

St. Giorgio is the chief place of the commune of the same name.

The valley Baltena or Paltena comprehends,

hends, to the east of Policella, one small town, and eighteen villages.

Grezzano or Grezzana, a small town, situated on the road to Germany, is twelve miles north of Verona, and two from Breonio. This place deserves notice on account of the remarkable bridge of Beja, formed by nature, which connects two hills with each other; its arch is fifty feet broad, and its utmost height amounts to 114 Veronese feet.

The valley of Illasi is situated on the rivulet of the same name; it extends as far as the territory of Vicenza, and contains five parishes.

Illasi, the chief place of this valley, is seated on a small rivulet of the same name, between hills, and in a pleasant country.

The

The curacy Tegnago is bounded on the east by the territory of Vicenza, and comprehends fourteen parishes, situated between rugged and sterile hills.

Tegnago, the chief place of the above vicarage, is situated on the rivulet Illasi, and has a parish-church and a convent.

The vicarage Montorio, between the Baltena and the Mezzano, contains ten parishes in a most fruitful and pleasant country; the chief place is

Montorio, seated a few miles from Verona, on a small river arising in the valley Squarando. Caldiero, about fifty miles from Verona, is a village celebrated on account of its mineral waters.

The vicarage of Lazise is a very populous

lous and fertile, yet hilly district, extending westward of Verona to the Lago di Garda, and comprehending five parishes.

Lazise, on the lake of Garda, is a strong, well-built, rich, and populous place, having a castle, a port, and a custom-house.

The vicarage of Garda, on the border of the lake, north of Lazise, comprehends eight parishes.

Garda, in the time of the Guelphs and Ghibelines, was a celebrated fortress with a citadel, where Adelheit, the widow of the emperor Lothar, afterwards the consort of the emperor Otto I. was detained in prison by Berenger II. At present Garda is but an open place; and on the ruins of its citadel has been built an hermitage or convent of the Camalduan monks.

The

The vicarage di Torri extends from the banks of the lake of Garda to the frontiers of Tyrol and Trent, and comprehends six parishes.

Torri, on the lake Garda, is a pleasant and opulent borough.

Malacesene or Malsesine, on the Lake of Garda, and at the foot of Monte Baldo (the plants of which *Pona* described in a work published anno 1601), is a small, yet very populous town.

The vicarage Caprino, in the valley of the same name, between the Adige and the Monte Baldo, has four communes, the chief place of which is the populous town Caprino, situated in a pleasant valley, surrounded with hills, and between two rivulets, which afterwards join and discharge themselves into the Adige.

The

The high mountain Carbon constitutes a district separate from the territory of Verona, and was formerly governed by a deputy appointed by the inhabitants.

The Thirteen Parishes, otherwise called the Vicarage of the Mountains, comprehend the most rugged and sterile parts of Verona, including the valleys of Falconi, dell' Anguilla, and di Semaranto. They extend through a space of twenty miles east, and ten miles south of Verona, and towards the confines of Tyrol north: their breadth is five Italian miles. The upper part of this vicarage, called the Lessin mountains, was covered formerly with large forests. They abound in the finest herbs, which prove to be a most wholesome food for both black and small cattle. It is highly delightful to view them from the plains of Verona, especially from

from the bishop's gate; and of their two extremities, one extends beyond the Po, and the other joins the mountains of Vicenza. In the lower parts we find (among bushes, rocks, villages, and churches) pastures and fields, intersected by various small rivers, and in the middle, several vales: the hills abound in petrifications of every kind. There are coal-pits at Roana, and, in some parts, good quarries of yellow and spotted stones for the use of mills and building. At Recovaro are sources of wholesome acidulous water. The remaining forest consists of firs, larch-trees, oaks, box-trees, maple, cornelian-cherry trees, horse-beans, &c.; there is, at the same time, no want of fruit and chestnut-trees, vines, &c. The inhabitants of these thirteen parishes (who alone can bring into the field 15,000 men capable of bearing arms) are supposed to be descendants of the Cimbri, said to have

have fled into the Veronese and Vicentine mountains after the battle in which they were defeated by Marius, in the fields of Verona. It is, however, beyond a doubt, that these inhabitants originate from the Germans, or rather Allmans, who, with a view of conquest, marched to Italy by Noricum, and settled there, since even their dialect partakes of the High German. They have been at all times faithfully attached to the late Republic of Venice; they were considered as the defenders and guardians of the passes between Italy and Tyrol, and termed the *loyal* in the ducal edicts. The breeding of black cattle is with them a very considerable branch of trade, and their horses are very good. They have a council, consisting of a chief, thirteen counsellors, and a secretary; and another grand council, composed of thirty-nine members, in which the vicar presides.

In matters of common concern they assemble and hold their sittings in the chief towns, Velo or Vello, and Erbezzo; but the vicarial courts meet in the abbey Calavena. These thirteen communes comprehend ten parishes, and are as follow :

1. The commune Erbezzo, with the chief place Erbezzo, situated between Falconi and Anguilla ; this village is very populous, and has a very old parochial church.

2. The commune Bosco con Frizzolana or Chiesa Nuova, with a very ancient parochial church.

3. The commune Val di Porro, with the village Pezzo, and a parochial church.

4. The commune Alferia or Il Cero, with a parish-church.

5. The

5. The commune Velo or Vello, with the parish-church, and a village of the same name.

6. The commune Campo Silvan, with the village Campo Fontana, and a parish-church.

7. The commune Azarin.

8. The commune Rovere di Velo, with a parish-church.

9. The commune Saline, with a parish-church, had formerly salt-works.

10. The commune Tavernole.

11. The commune Sprea con Progno or Badia Calavena, with a parish-church, and situated on the river Progno. Here a

few German monks built a convent on the Monte di St. Pietro, and their church was consecrated, anno 1184, by Pope Lucius III; but, in the year 1424, both the church and the convent were removed to Tregnago, on the river Progno.

12. The commune Selva di Progno, with a parish-church at Campello della Fontana, which is situated near Campo di Albero.

13. The commune San Bartholommeo Tedesco, with a parish-church. There are twelve other vicarages situated in the mountainous part of Verona, but contain nothing remarkable.

6. *The Territory of Vicenza, or Il Vicentino*, is bounded on the north by the Tyröl, on the east by Bassano, on the south by Padua,
on

on the west by Verona, and is forty miles in length and thirty in breadth. It is partly hilly, and partly flat; but in general uncommonly pleasant and fertile. The plains abound in all kinds of corn, fruit, and mulberry-trees; and the mountainous parts afford good pastures and most excellent wine, called *vin santo*. The breeding of cattle is so very considerable here, that the country of Vicenza is proverbially called the shambles of Venice. The sheep are in tolerable plenty, and the wool is excellent. The culture of silk is so important, that it produces annually upwards of 200,000 pounds of that article. Here are also silver and iron mines, mineral waters, paper and saw mills, which are abundantly provided with timber from the forests. Fish and venison are in abundance. The hill *Sumano* is celebrated on account of the great variety of

salubrious herbs which grow there; and on the other hills petrified shells and fish are found, some of which differ entirely from those that live in the Adriatic Sea. The larger rivers and rivulets are the Astico, Agno or Gua, the Timonchio, the Cerison, and Tergola, all which run into the river Bachiglione, and discharge themselves afterwards into the Po. The territory of Vicenza belonged formerly to ancient *Venetia*, and in the sequel raised itself to the rank of one of the thirty duchies of Lombardy, and was incorporated by Charlemagne with the Marca Trevisana. In the progress of time, the country of Vicenza assumed again a Republican form; and, in the thirteenth century, fell under the dominion of the tyrant Ezzelin. After his death, it came under the government of Padua, from which it was taken by the family of Scala, who were again dispossessed of it by
John

John Galeazzo Visconti, duke of Milan. It did not, however, remain long in his hands, for in the year 1404 it rescued itself from the government of Milan, and submitted voluntarily to the Republic of Venice, forming, at this moment, part of the Austrian monarchy, in virtue of the peace of Campo Formio. This province comprehends, in its fifteen districts, one city, thirteen small towns and boroughs, and upwards of 300 villages, the whole constituting 108 communes. The whole population amounts, according to the last enumeration made by the French, to 286,000 souls.

The district of Vicenza contains three towns and forty-six villages.

Vicenza (formerly *Vicetia* or *Vicentia*) is situated in an agreeable plain between two hills, and surrounded with a double wall.

It is four miles in circumference, and the rivers Bachiglione and Verone, which rise in the neighbouring hills, divide it into two parts, connected with each other by four bridges. This town possesses the greatest number of the buildings erected in Italy by the celebrated Palladio. Immediately before the town, and at the entrance of the field of Mars, stands the magnificent gate constructed by this architect, called the triumphal arch of Palladio ; but the most eminent of his works is the Olympic theatre, which has its name from the *Academia Olympica*, one of the most ancient academies in Italy. The town-house has three fronts, which face the market, with double arcades of six-and-thirty beautiful arches of the Ionic and Doric orders, and is adorned with statues, basso relievos and cornices. This town-house was built by Palladio, at an expence of 38,000 ducats

ducats to the city. Over the portal stands a fine image by Jacob Bassano, representing two magistrates kneeling before the Virgin Mary; and in the hall of the Criminal Tribunal is a painting by Titian, representing the last judgment. In the square, near and about the town-house, are several good buildings by Palladio; the square itself is decorated with two high columns, with the lion of St. Mark upon the one, and the image of Christ upon the other. Near this place or square stands the pawn-bank *Monte di Pieta* (Mount of Piety), and contains the public library of the city. The streets are, in general, beautiful and commodious. The town contains seventy-five churches, among which are fourteen parochial churches, thirty-one convents, eleven hospitals, twelve oratories, and twenty-seven churches belonging to convents. The cathedral church is built in the Gothic style;

and the choir is elevated fifteen steps above the ground, it being the intention of Pope Paul III. that in this church the council should be held, which met afterwards at Trent. Vicenza is the see of a bishop, whose income amounts to 10,000 ducats, and who stands immediately under the archbishop of Udine. The canons, during divine service, wear short narrow-sleeved surplices, and a golden cross. They enjoy considerable revenues. Before the gate del Monte stands a magnificent arch, with two rows of Corinthian pillars, and a front adorned with statues and basso relievos. This arch leads to a staircase, consisting of 195 steps of marble, which conveys to the celebrated convent of the Madonna di Monte, built on a hill in the fifteenth century. From this place the eye is delighted with an extensive and charming prospect of the whole country.

Before

Before the gate of the castle is the delightful garden of the noble family Valmarana of Vicenza. The sex may assuredly be ranked among the most beautiful of Italy. The population of this town amounts to about 36,000 souls ; and the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in silk-manufactories (that of *Francechini* alone employs 3,000 persons, and consumes yearly 100,000 pounds of raw-silk), in woollen manufactures, the culture of wine, and agriculture, which latter is much encouraged by the Academy of Agriculture established in this place. Eleven villages, scattered around the town, form, as it were, its suburbs. Among these,

The village Cavazale contains the palace Cricoli, built by Count Pompeo Triffino. At about a mile from the town stands

The Rotonda, a country-house belonging

to

to the Marchese di Capra, and built by Palladio.

The Podestaria of Lonigo begins the district of Vicenza. This podestaria borders on the territory of Verona, and is partly a mountainous, partly a flat country, watered by the river Novo, and consists of five communes.

Lonigo or Leonico, a well-built and populous market-town, surrounded with walls, contains a very old abbey belonging to the Benedictines, several churches and monasteries, together with the palace di Rocca, built by Palladio. Its inhabitants carry on a considerable trade.

The Podestaria Marostica borders on Bassano, and contains thirty-one communes, and thirty-three villages.

Marostica,

Marostica, three miles from Bassano, at the foot of the hills, is a well-built and populous town, surrounded with walls, contains several churches, and a Franciscan monastery.

Nove, a village seated in a plain, near the Brenta, and is celebrated on account of its porcelain manufactures.

The Podestaria Cologna comprehends, among others, the populous and rich town of Cologna, situated on the Fiume Nuovo. The remaining part of Vicenza is divided into vicarages.

The vicarage of Orgiano contains fifteen villages, and one small town, in a country which is partly flat and partly mountainous.

Orgiano,

Orgiano, situated on the foot of a hill, and the west side of the river Liona, is a neat and trading town.

The vicarage Barbarano is situated on banks of the Bachiglione, which river waters it under the name of Bifato; it extends through a good part of the Berian hills, which lie between the Bifato and the Liona, and comprehends fifteen opulent and populous villages.

Barbarano, at the foot of the hills west of the Bachiglione, is a small open town, the inhabitants of which carry on a good trade.

Costosa, a village at the foot of an eminence, west of the river Bachiglione; it is celebrated on account of the famous quarries of beautiful white marble mentioned by Pliny, one of which

which is oval, three miles in circumference, nearly 650 yards in length, and 490 in breadth. This mine has been gradually dug out, and the excavation formed in it is supported by upwards of 1,000 square pillars of marble. At its extremity is a very deep basin of clear water, containing a few small crawfish only.

The vicarage Camifano, watered by the Bachiglione, Armeola, Cerifon, and Tergola, contains one small town, and forty-three very populous villages.

Camifano, on the confines of the Po, the territory of Padua, between the Cerifon and the Armeola, is an open, pleasant, very populous, and trading market-town.

The vicarage Tiene or Thiene is water-
ed

ed by the river Aftico, and contains twenty-eight villages, and the great and populous borough

Thiene, seated in an extensive plain near the hills.

Tretto, a village in the centre of the mountains, where iron and silver mines are found.

The vicarage Schio contains nineteen villages, situated partly on the mountains, and partly in the plains.

Schio, seated on the river Timonchio, is a very populous town, surrounded with walls; its inhabitants have flourishing cloth and silk-manufactures.

The vicarage of Malo, at the foot of the hills,

hills, contains seven villages, and the populous town

Malo, situated between the hills in an agreeable vale, on the small river Loverton.

The vicarage Valdagno, watered by the river Agno, contains fifteen villages.

Valdagno, the chief place, is situated in the centre of the Vale of Agno, between the river of the same name and the hills.

Recoaro, a village celebrated on account of its mineral waters, at a small distance from which is the source of the Agno.

The vicarage Arzignano, near the confines of the Veronese, comprehends eight communes.

Arzignano,

Arzignano, an open and populous town, situated at the foot of the mountains, on a pleasant spot, between the two rives Chiampo and Gua or Agno.

The vicarage Montecchio Maggiore, situated on the lowest western hills, consists of seven villages, and the small town

Montecchio Maggiore, at the foot of a hill, east of the river Gua.

The curacy Montebello consists of fifteen villages, and the market-town

Montebello, near the river Aldega, on the road to Verona.

The vicarage Brendolo includes the upper part of the Berean hills, and contains eleven villages and one small town. A small lake
of

of this district discharges itself into the river Bachiglione.

Brendola, seated on a small arm of the Bachiglione, is a large borough.

Valmarana, a village, from which a noble family of Vicenza derives its name.

The vicarage of Avignon has eight villages.

The *Sette Comuni*, or Seven Communes, as they are called, begin fifteen miles from Vicenza, extend to the frontiers of the Tyrol, and occupy the northern parts of the mountains and vales, winding in a serpentine direction towards the Tyrol, west of the Brenta and east of the Astico, twenty-five miles in length, twenty in breadth, and thirty-five in circumference. This tract consists of high mountains and cliffs, of

narrow and sterile vales, almost entirely deserted; and in the centre only, the villages of the Seven Communes are to be found. The soil is in general so very unproductive that it yields scarcely provision for two months, notwithstanding all the exertions of the inhabitants, who are, in this district, 40,000 in number. The only good article produced here is grass, which is of an excellent quality, and grows in great abundance in the vales and on the mountains, in the centre of the hills, near Affiego, and in the extensive and humid fields watered by the river Pach. The breeding of cattle constitutes here the chief branch of trade. In virtue of the prerogatives obtained both in ancient and modern times, from the late Republic of Venice, these, and the thirteen communes of Verona (who are also of German descent), are permitted to graze their numerous flocks in the flat provinces on this side of the Mincio; so that their small cattle, consisting of above

100,000

100,000 sheep, often pass the winter in the plains of Verona, Vicenza, Padua, the Polessin, Treviso, and the Friuli. The inhabitants of these communes are governed by their own courts, consisting of two judges and a secretary for every commune, who hold their sittings at Asiago. Highway-robbery and murder are crimes unknown to these spirited, warlike, and honest Germans. They speak a language somewhat resembling the Saxon dialect, except two communes, who are said to speak Italian, which, however, they do not among themselves. They intermarry among themselves only. All are continually under arms, without the least distinction of age or rank ; they are occasionally drilled by officers chosen among their respective members, and are always ready to defend their frontiers and narrow passes. Here are seventeen such passes, namely, three in the

territory of the Seven Communes, and fourteen in the other mountains of the country of Vicenza. These passes, the defence of which they have taken upon themselves, are almost inaccessible ; and the easiest and most passable (yet at the same time most perilous during rainy or snowy weather) is the road commonly termed the *Fronzella*, which commences in the Valley of Brenta. This road is also the narrowest, and is protected and covered in such a manner by perpendicular rocks, 300 feet high, that a ray of the sun can scarcely penetrate into the pass, and the eye cannot perceive the sky. Several hostile powers have endeavoured to make themselves masters of these passes, partly by stratagem, and partly by force. These invaders were, among others, the Duke Sigismund of Austria, the Emperor Maximilian, &c. but they were constantly repulsed
with

with great loss. The names of these seven communes are,

1. Pe de Scala, and San Pietro d'Astico.

2. Roccio, with a very old church.

3. Roano, Canove, and Camporovere.

4. Asiago, with a strong town of the same name, seated on one of the highest hills. It contains 11,000 inhabitants, and is the seat of their courts of justice, or of the council of the Seven Communes, whose members a chancellor invites to assemble by means of circular letters. The top of the hill just mentioned is flat, fifteen miles in circumference, shaded by bushes, and surrounded with pleasant decencies. A rivulet, which takes its source in the middle of the town, runs the length

of about one mile, and sets in motion several water-wheels, which belong to corn and saw-mills, dyeing-houses, &c. When ultimately, it loses itself again in the hill.

5. Gallio. Here a fire broke out in 1762, which consumed the church, the parsonage-house, and about 100 dwellings of private families.

6. Foza.

7. Enico, with Lusiana, Laverta, and Valle San Donaro.

7. *The Marca Trevisana, formerly*
MARDUA TARVISANA,

is one of the most fertile and best districts in Italy, and may be truly said to be the granary of Venice. It belonged to the
territory

territory of Venice, and ever since the time of the Longobards has been invested with the title of a *Marca*. However, many considerable parts were detached from this marca in the progress of time; and only that part of it, situated between the Friuli and the Paduano, remained in the possession of the city of Treviso, when the late Republic of Venice acquired the dominion both of the city and the adjacent district, by the peace of 1338. In the year 1344 a solemn embassy, sent by the inhabitants of Treviso to Venice, confirmed this acquisition. The marca Trevisana is divided into four principal districts, viz. the territory of Treviso, of Belluna, of Feltre, and the territory of Seneda.

1. *The Territory of Treviso.*

is fifty miles in length, and forty in breadth,

G g 4 including

including Bassano and Conegliano. A small portion of this country is mountainous, but the rest is even and very fertile. It produces all sorts of grain, wine, and fruit, in great plenty. There is also a vast number of sheep, black cattle, hares, common fowls, turkeys, fieldfares, quails, partridges, snipes, and other game; fish of every description, as trout, lamprey, pike, eels, craw-fish, &c. Excellent cheese is made here, and next to corn, silk and wool are the most important natural productions. The woods are very considerable, the most important, called Montella, lies ten miles north of Treviso, belongs to the state, and is entirely appropriated for the use of the arsenal or dock-yard. It is seated on a hill, and contains the finest oaks; it is seven miles in length, and four in breadth. On the north
it

it is furrounded by the river Piave, and on the other fides by a canal, on the banks of which the moft pleasant villages are fituated. Embosomed in the wood lies the convent of Certofa. This province manufactures cloth, filk, and paper. Its principal rivers are the Piave, the Sile, and the Mufone. The whole of the country of Treviso, except its capital, is divided into ten pretorships, namely, fix old and four new ones; the latter having been added fince the league of Cambray. The number of the inhabitants amounts to 280,000.

Treviso or Trevigi (*Tarvifum* or *Trevifum*) is a very ancient town, and fortified with a citadel. It is furrounded with delightful villages, and fituated in an agreeable plain on the river Sile, which paffes through the town. This river is rendered navigable
by

by means of canals, and joins the lacunes of Venice. Besides the Sile, the small river Rotteniga runs also through the town, which, for the convenience of the inhabitants, is divided into several small canals; and the river Piavesella, after flowing through the town in three different arms, unites here likewise with the Sile. The town is three miles in circumference, and contains 2,500 houses and 22,000 inhabitants, whom the culture of silk, the silk and woollen manufactories, and particularly the annual fair in the month of October, supply with abundant means of subsistence. The fair is here the most brilliant part of the year, during which operas are acted in one of the two play-houses, called the Onigo. Besides the cathedral, the town contains sixteen parochial churches, eleven monasteries, ten nunneries, four hospitals, and a pawn-bank. The streets and public

public squares are, in general, irregularly laid out, but well paved, and surrounded with piazzas. The principal buildings of the town are the palace of the ci-devant representative of the bishop, that of the Venetian family Brescia, and, lastly, the palace of the Count Pola. The convents are, in general, well built, spacious, and rich ; and their churches are adorned with good paintings : the cathedral church would be a magnificent building, if its rude ancient form were modernized in a correct and elegant style. Here is the only remaining lodge of the order of the *Cavalieri Gaudenti*, or Jovial Knights ; farther, the *Accademia de' Perseveranti*, erected in 1708, through the endeavours of Girolamo Tiretta ; and the *Accademia de' Solliciti*. The university of this town has been removed to Padua.

OLD PRETORSHIPS.

1. *The Pretorship Mestre.*

Mestre, in the vicinity of the Lacunes, on the causeway from Venice to Treviso, called Il Traglio, on both sides of which are elegant villas of inhabitants of Venice. The town is open and populous, carrying on a considerable trade, and is chiefly inhabited by seafaring people, watermen or gondolieri, and by a great number of veturini or waggoners, who are constantly ready to travel through Italy, to Augsburg*, and to Vienna. This place has its own senate, consisting of forty senators, every quarter of the town returning ten members.

2. *The Pretorship Conegliano.*

Conegliano (*Conelianum*), a small but

* Augsburg is the capital of Suabia, in Germany, and the see of a bishop. The plague, anno 1462, carried off 11,000 of its inhabitants; and in the year 1535 another plague destroyed 13,000 more.

pleasant

pleasant town, situated partly on an eminence (where some remains of the old double-walled castle and of the ancient collegiate church, are still found), and partly in a plain, near the source of the river Mutego. It contains three parishes, including the suburbs, and 3,620 souls. Besides the collegiate church, here are several other churches, together with some pious institutions.

3. *The Pretorship Asolo.*

Asolo (*Acelum*), a beautiful and pleasant town, built on charming hills, near the river Musone, which runs along its north and western sides, and receives, in its course, many small streams and rivers. It is surrounded with walls and gates, and upon the top of the hill stands a spacious citadel, which affords a delightful prospect;
here

here are a few remains of Roman Aqueducts. Afolo was a municipal town under the Romans, and mentioned by Ptolomeus and Pliny the elder ; it came afterwards under the dominion of the emperors of Germany, who caused it to be governed by vicars of the empire ; but their oppressive conduct induced the inhabitants to subject themselves, in 1337, to the Republic of Venice. By a decree of the 21st July, 1742, of the late Republic of Venice, the town was declared independent, some of the inhabitants were ennobled, and qualified to become knights* of the order of Malta,

* "The island of Malta was given to the knights of St. John, of Jerusalem, in 1530, by the Emperor Charles V. when the Turks drove them out of Rhodes, under the tender of one falcon, yearly, to the viceroy of Sicily, and to acknowledge the kings of Spain and Sicily for their protectors ; they are now known by the distinction of the knights of Malta. They are under vows of celibacy and chastity ; but they keep the former

Malta, and their church was erected into a cathedral one. The district belonging to the town is thirteen miles in length from east to west, and twelve miles from north to south, and contains 21,000 souls. In the south and west, the inhabitants cultivate wine, corn,

former better than the latter. They have considerable possessions in the Roman Catholic countries on the continent, and are under the government of a Grand Master, who is elected for life. The Lord Prior of the order was formerly accounted the prime baron of England. The knights are in number 1000; 500 are to reside on the island, the remainder are in their seminaries in other countries; but at any summons are to make personal appearance. They had a seminary in England till it was suppressed by Henry VIII; but they now give to one the title of Grand Prior of England. They are considered as the bulwark of Christendom, against the Turks on that side. They wear the badge of the order; a gold cross of eight points, enamelled white, pendant to a black watered ribbon at the breast; and the badge is decorated so as to distinguish the country of the knight. They are generally of noble families, or such as can prove their noble descent throughout six generations, and are classed according to their respective nations. There are sixteen called great crosses, out of whom

corn, silk, oil, and vegetables, in great abundance; and the breeding of cattle is very considerable, on account of their luxuriant pasture-grounds. They have also manufactures of wool and silk. They are likewise not deficient in oaks, chestnut-trees, turf, and good mineral waters. Among the villages, the most remarkable are

whom the officers of the order, as the marshal, admiral, chancellor, &c. are chosen. When the great master dies, they suffer no vessel to go out of the harbour until another is chosen, to prevent the pope from interfering. Out of the sixteen great crosses the great master is elected, whose title is, *the most illustrious and most reverend prince, the Lord Friar A. B. Great Master of the Hospital of St. John, of Jerusalem, prince of Malta and Gaza*. All the knights bind themselves by a solemn oath to defend the church, to obey their superiors, and to live on the revenues of their order only. Not only their chief town Malta, and its harbour, but their whole island, is so well fortified, as to be deemed impregnable. On the 18th of September there is an annual procession at Malta, in memory of the Turks raising the siege on that day, anno 1563, after four months' fruitless attack, leaving their artillery, &c. behind."

Cavafo

Cavafo and Crespano, together with Alle Caselle and its environs, on account of the woollen manufactures and the considerable culture of silk.

4. *The Pretorship Castel Franco*

was built 1191, by the Trevisans, to serve as a frontier fortress against the inhabitants of Padua. This country is so delightful, as to wear the appearance of a grove perpetually in blossom.

Castel Franco, a well-built and rich town, on the borders of the Muson, in a vast plain, contains an old castle, two parishes, the cathedral, four monasteries, one nunnery, a few other villages, and 7000 inhabitants, who are chiefly engaged in agriculture and the breeding of cattle.

5. *The Pretorship Uderzo or Oderzo*, formerly *Opitergum*, is about one mile in length, and 200 paces in breadth.

Orderzo or Uderzo, was called by the Romans *Opitergum*, is a very ancient town, and a Roman colony, situated in a pleasant and fertile plain; it was called a maritime town by Ptolomy and Strabo, because in its vicinity were lacunes or marshes, with a port on the Adriatic Sea, from which it is, at present, twenty miles distant. This town is neatly built, and has a collegiate church, with a chapter of canons, a convent of the Camalduan friars, a nunnery, a hospital, a pawn-bank, and 3,400 souls. The inhabitants are divided into the nobles qualified to be created knights of Malta and their senate, the citizens and their college of notaries, and the people and their council.

6. *The*

6. *The Pretorship Bassano,*

extending twenty-five miles in length, seven in breadth, and contains one town, twelve rich villages, and 27,100 inhabitants, who are chiefly engaged in the culture of wine and oil. The wine here is of such an excellent quality, that it is preferred even to that of Falcono.

Bassano, on the eastern bank of the Brenta, on an eminence which, to the south-east, gradually flattens to a fertile plain; it is near five miles in circumference, and inhabited by 11,300 souls; has a great market-place elegantly paved, neat streets, six gates, one of which was built by Palladio, upwards of thirty churches with fine paintings, four nunneries, an asylum for girls whose chastity is in danger, a conservatory of Terziarian nuns, two monasteries, an hospital, two hos-

pitals for pilgrims and travellers, and a very
 considerable pawn-bank. Across the Brenta
 a bridge is constructed, which connects
 Bassano with the little village Vicentino,
 and is 182 feet long, and twenty-four broad.
 The foundation of this bridge consists of
 freestone, and the arches are supported by
 thirty-eight pillars; it was originally built
 by Palladio, but rebuilt, after the great inun-
 dation in 1748, in its present form, by Bart.
 Ritracino. On both sides of the Brenta
 stand superb palaces and country-seats; and
 in the centre of the town is a palace built
 by the tyrant Ezzelin, and intended as a
 place of safety for him. The inhabitants
 are uncommonly industrious, and have ac-
 quired great riches by their silk and woollen
 manufactures. Among the various manu-
 factories in this town, the celebrated print-
 ing-office belonging to Remondini particu-
 larly

larly attracts our attention ; it has fifty presses, which are constantly employed in printing books and copper-plates. They likewise fabricate a great quantity of coloured French and Indian paper ; trade with silk, cloths, linen, parchment, leather, oil, wine, &c. which they export to England, France, Holland, and Germany. Among the various manufactories of this town, the above celebrated printing-office deserves particular notice. Three mills belonging to this printing-office supply it with paper. Two public markets are kept here weekly. The annual fair commences on the 14th of August, and continues eight days.

NEW PRETORSHIPS.

1. *The Pretorship Noale*

is situated in a country where wine, corn, fruit, &c. grow in the greatest profusion.

Noale, seated between the Sile and Mufone, is well built, and contains 1,200 inhabitants. It has a castle surrounded with high walls and deep ditches, near the river Marzenego, which supplies the ditches of the castle with water; farther, a fine market-place, several churches, among which the parochial church excels all others, in point of architecture and paintings; a nunnery, and fine palaces belonging to the Contarini, Barbarigo, Correggio, and Count della Torre.

2. *The Pretorship la Motta.*

La Motta, near the confluence of the Monticano with the Livenza, is a considerable

able and populous borough, with an old castle ; it contains a church built in a splendid style; after a design of Sansovin. The inhabitants, who are a very industrious kind of people, possess two hat-manufactories, and two dyeing-houses, which, together with the much-frequented annual fair, afford them abundant means of subsistence. Without the borough stands a convent belonging to the order of *Contemplative Minorites*.

3. *The Pretorship Porto Buffaletta* has a market-town of the same name, situated on the Livenza, with a castle.

4. *The Pretorship Serravalle* in a mountainous, but very fruitful country.

Serravalle, a rich and pleasant town, two miles and a half in circumference, situated for the most part in a plain, between two

H h 4 mountains,

mountains, named after two churches of the town, and partly on the mountains near the river Maschio, which runs through the middle of the town, and has its source in the small lakes, in the higher part of the town : these lakes are praised in the poems of Flaminio, for the excellent trout, pike, tench, &c. which they contain. At the upper extremity of the market-place stands the public palace, and at the lower the cathedral church, which contains good paintings. The town, together with its suburbs, has only two parishes, but thirty churches, among which the church of St. Augusta deserves peculiar notice, on account of its noble architecture, of its long and commodious marble staircases. Here are also two monasteries and two nunneries. One of these nunneries, namely, that of St. Justina, founded by Gabriel Camino, 1206, possesses a church, in which the magnificent
tomb

tomb of porphyry, of the last lord of this town, Richard of Camino, attracts particular attention. Here are also many opulent fraternities, a workhouse, a pawn-bank, and a public auction-hall. The inhabitants are very industrious, and trade particularly in cloth, woollen, and silk manufactures, and carry on an extensive commerce in wine, corn, and honey, both with the adjacent provinces and Germany.

The territory of Treviso contains also several counties or earldoms, for the most part possessed by Venetian noble families, viz.

1. The county of Cefana is situated at the extremity of the province, near the Feltrino; its seven great villages, scattered about the mountains, are again divided into many smaller ones, called *Colineli*; their inhabitants subsist chiefly on the breeding

ing of cattle, make good cheese, and follow agriculture, but in a small way. The most beautiful place in this district is Lenciai, near the Piave, and has a parochial church, adorned with paintings by Titian.

2. The county Mel is the most northern of all, and on the frontiers of the Bellunese and the Feltrino; it contains nineteen villages, in a mountainous and not very fruitful country. The most pleasant and populous of these villages is the castle and village Mel, built on a hill near the Piave, and surrounded with walls,

3. The country Val di Marino contains sixteen villages, and has good pasture-grounds. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the manufacture of woollens. The chief place of this country is Val di Marino, or Rocca di Val di Marino. This place ought not to be

be confounded with a castle of the same name, lately rebuilt in a splendid style, on an eminence, near the conflux of the Soligo.

4. The county of St. Donato contains, besides a few villages, the large borough St. Dona di Piave, which carries on a considerable commerce.

5. The county Collalto contains the three important castles Collalto, St. Salvatore, and St. Lucia, together with their appurtenances. Collalto is an old castle on a delightful eminence, on the east bank of the Soligo, which, at no great distance, discharges itself into the Piave; it is provided with drawbridges, and is in a flourishing condition. We are farther to notice the church of St. Prosdocimo, built in the 14th century, and a monastery situated without the walls of the castle. The
villages

villages are Falze di Pieve, Barbisano, and Sarnaglia.

St. Salvatore, another castle, built on a high mountain, with thick walls, has a fine steeple, and an old chapel, containing fine paintings and pendulous gardens, kept in order at a very considerable expence. Its principal town is Susegani, the church of which possesses an altarpiece by Titian.

St. Lucia, a castle and large village, with fine buildings, of which the villages Calfofco and Refrantolo are destitute. Ray is an old castle, destroyed by the Austrians in 1415. The monastery of the Carmelites, now suppressed, was built on the ruins of this castle.

6. The county St. Polo, between the
Pieve

Piave and the Monticano, or between the Conegliano and Oderzo, is seated in a very pleasant and fruitful country. The chief place is the castle and village St. Polo, near the Monticano.

2. *The Territory of Belluno, or Il Bellunese,* extends thirty miles in length, twenty-two miles in breadth, and is bounded by the Tyrol and Cadorino on the north, by Friuli on the east, by Conegliano on the south, and by the Feltrino on the west. This country produces plenty of corn, wine, and all kinds of fruit; and the fertile pastures contribute much to the breeding of numerous cattle, which afford butter and cheese in great abundance. The principal sources of this country, however, consist in large woods: the Canseglio and Cadaja are the most extensive, from whence the timber is floated down the Piave into
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the lacunes of Venice. Iron, lead, vitriol, and copper, are likewise found in the mountains. Beside six rivulets, which fall into the Piave, there are two lakes in this district, one of which is called Croce or Lago Lapicino, the other Lago di Alleghe; which last was formed, in 1771, in the following manner : the mountain called *Spitz*, in the commune of St. Thomas di Alleghe, shaken on a sudden to its centre, buried under its ruins the seven villages situated at its foot, with all their inhabitants, filled the bed of the Cordevole with earth, and stemmed the current, which, expanding in every direction, swept away the village of Alleghe and neighbouring places, forming a lake two Italian miles in length, and half a mile in breadth. Exclusive of the capital, this territory contains 200 small towns, boroughs, villages, and castles, the inhabitants of which amount

to

to 40,000. These towns, &c. are again divided into the four following districts.]

1. The district of the town Belluno, comprehending, in ten great parishes, 134 boroughs, &c.

Belluno (*Bellunum*), commonly called Cividat di Belluno, is an ancient town, three miles in circumference, and situated on a hill between the rivers Ardo and Piave; it has a suburb called Campedello, and contains fourteen churches, among which the cathedral is built after a model of Sansovin; farther, three monasteries, two nunneries, several hospitals, a seminary for ecclesiastics, a pawn-bank, various good buildings, marble fountains, and a costly aquaduct, conducted into the town from the distance of a mile. The bishop of this town stands immediately under the archbishop of Udine; and the inhabitants, 7,400 in number, carry

on

on a very profitable trade with wood and timber.

2. The chieftainship or district Agordo, is the most northern part of the province, and separated from the district of the town by the Alps; it contains twenty-four villages, among which the small and rich town Agordo deserves particular notice, on account of its copper-mines, and the ores of lead, sulphur, and vitriol, which are found in its environs.

3. The chieftainship of Zoldo contains three parishes and thirty-two villages, and possesses lead and iron mines, which have hitherto been worked but in a very indifferent manner.

4. The chieftainship Rocca di Pietroro, on the frontiers of the bishopric of Brixen,
is

is a very mountainous country. The capital, la Mocca, is situated in a district almost inaccessible, and surrounded with a chain of mountains.

III. *The Territory of Feltre,*

on the foot of the Alps, is for the most part, mountainous, and watered by many small rivers and the Piave. It is twenty-eight miles in length and ten in breadth, and produces a sufficiency of grain, and an abundance of fruit (especially fine nuts), wine, filk, black cattle, sheep, fine wood, and game. The air is wholesome. This territory contains, exclusively of the capital, 120 villages, twenty parishes, and 42,000 inhabitants.

Feltre (*Feltrum*), an ancient town, in a mountainous county, seated on a hill at a small distance from which is the high moun-

tain called Tomadego, almost perpetually covered with snow. The town has broad and well-paved streets, a splendid town-house, a fine and large market-place with fountains, a cathedral church, the bishop of which enjoys a yearly income of 4000 ducats, and is immediately under the archbishop of Udine; farther, three monasteries, as many nunneries, a pawn-bank, and spacious suburbs, which are seated in a plain. The number of inhabitants amounts to 5,200, who, previous to the construction of the new road of Balsagnana, were by far more opulent than they are at present. Among the other small towns we shall mention only Rochetta, St. Vittore, Chiusa, not far from the Piave; Primiero and Cismone on the Brenta.

IV. *The Territory of Ceneda.*

Ceneda (*Ceneta, Acedum, Acedes*), an
episcopal

episcopal town, between Serravalle and Copenigliano, at the foot of the mountains, and on the river Mæfulus. The water of this river hardens iron. Ceneda is the see of a suffragan bishop of the archbishop of Udine, and has, beside various earthen and woollen manufactures, six paper-mills, one of which makes a kind of paper similar to that made in Holland. The cathedral has been lately rebuilt, and excels the other churches in point of architecture. East of the town, on an eminence, stands

The castle St. Martino.

Tarso is a large and populous village.

8. *The Province or Territory of Friuli, or Patria del Friuli, or Forum Julium* ; extends from the mouth of the Tagliamento to Pontieba, on the frontiers of Carinthia,

and from the Livenza to the Lisonzo, namely, fifty-five miles in length and sixty-five in breadth, and about 263 in circumference. The Friuli is bounded by the Tyrol and Carinthia on the north, by Carniola and Gradisca on the east, by the Adriatic Sea on the south, and by the Marca Trevisana on the west. The soil is partly flat, and partly mountainous, and its hilly part, situated towards Germany, is the most sterile and uninhabited: for the mountains Montasio and Chiarima, at the most northern end of the province, form a part of the Julian Alps, which separate Italy from Germany; but the mountain Mariana, which parts it from Carinthia, is a part of the Noric Alps; and on the other side, this country is also covered by another ridge of mountains. The roads and passes which conduct through these terrific mountains to Germany are, in part, so very narrow, that it
is

is extremely dangerous to travel on them, either on foot or horseback ; and only the passes Chiufa di Venzone, Tolmino, and Lubiana, can be passed by waggons and artillery. The flat part of the Friuli is very fertile ; and the country produces, in general, a quantity of timber and fire wood, game, all kinds of grain, fruit, particularly good wine, among which is the famous *piccoli*. The breeding of cattle is very flourishing, and the culture of silk so very extensive, that it produces yearly 1000 *cwt.* of silk, which is deemed some of the finest in Italy. The principal rivers are, the Tagliamento, which runs through the middle of the country, the Meduna, Cellina, Stella, Torre, and the Natisone. The inhabitants, called *Furlani*, speak a dialect much resembling that of the ancient French language, widely differing from either the Italian or German idiom : they are considered as the

most hot-headed, indolent, and wildest inhabitants of Italy. The whole province, which is divided into the dioceses of Udine and Concordia, contained in the year 1581 no more than 196,510 inhabitants ; but in 1755 their number amounted to 342,158 ; and in 1795, to 365,512, who live in four cities, twenty small towns and boroughs, and in 600 villages. This country was a duchy in the time of the Longobards; in the tenth century it devolved to the patriarch of Aquileja ; and from 1420 to 1445, it came under the dominion of the Venetians, partly by force of arms, and partly by compulsory treaties, and at last by voluntary submission ; in the sixteenth century, part of it was seized upon by the House of Austria. We shall notice the following places only :

Udine or Udene (*Utinum*), is the capital of the Friuli, situated in a plain on the canal

la Roja, nineteen miles distant from the sea, is five miles in circumference, and the see of a bishop. This town has acquired great celebrity from the six years' war between Austria and France, which was terminated by a treaty of peace negotiated here, signed at Campo Formido or Formio, a castle situated on a pleasant hill, near the town Udine. Udine is well built, and is a trading place, containing a cathedral, twelve parochial churches, six monasteries, a seminary for missionaries, a congregation of Philippine lay-brothers, twelve nunneries, and a conservatory or singing school. The number of the inhabitants does not exceed 16,100.

Porto Gruaro (*Portus Gruari*), a town on the Lemene, which river becomes navigable here from receiving the Reg-
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hena, and remains so as far as Venice. On this river the produce of the country, as well as the merchandise imported from Germany, are conveyed farther into the country, for the expedition of which a German commercial-house is established here. The air is very unwholesome, owing to the neighbouring lacunes of Caorle. The bishop of Concordia resides in this place, which contains, besides some good private buildings, three parish-churches, one monastery, and a seminary for priests.

Concordia, about five miles from Porto Gruaro, on the river Lemene, is a town*, with a cathedral church, from which a bishopric derives its name.

* This town was very considerable in former times; but the soldiers under Attila did so much mischief there, that the inhabitants have hitherto been incapable of repairing the loss. T.

Pordemoni

Pordenone (*Portus Naonis*), a small town on the navigable river Noncello, which falls into the Livenza. It has a good trade, a most fertile soil, and plenty of excellent fish.

Sacile (formerly *Sacilum*), a town, the district belonging to which, together with the sixteen adjacent villages, produce excellent wine. It is seated on the Livenza, is well-peopled, and contains several good buildings, churches, and one monastery inhabited by capuchins.

Caneva, north, above Sacile, is a neat borough, with a castle built on a hill; is the capital of a district, which contains three villages famous for their excellent wines.

Chiufa di Venzone, situated in the district della Chiufa, is the chief place, and a frontier

frontier fortrefs of confiderable moment.
At no great diftance, on the confines of
Carinthia, lies

Pontieba, on the river Fella, which divides this place into two parts, connected with each other by a bridge. In the centre of this bridge, the Venetian arms were hitherto placed on one fide, and the Imperial arms on the other ; and the place itfelf was, on the right bank, called Venetian Pontieba, and on the left Imperial Pontieba.

Venzone, a borough furrounded by very high mountains, on the rivulet Vanconefca. Its diftrict contains four villages and 3,000 fouls.

Gemona, on the road to Germany, is an old but opulent borough, where all merchandife coming from Germany are detained

tained and searched by officers of the customs ; its district contains two villages, and 2000 inhabitants.

Fagagna, a large borough, and the capital of a district, containing sixteen villages, and 5,400 souls.

Aviano, at the foot of Mount Cavallo, is an old castle, and the chief place of a district containing seventeen villages, and 6,000 inhabitants.

Madnua is a borough, the capital of a district of twenty-four villages, and has 6,000 inhabitants. It is situated on the right bank of the Madnua, which falls into the Livenza, at no great distance from this place.

The territory of Monfalcone has been,
hitherto,

hitherto, almost entirely surrounded by Austrian possessions, and is situated on the Adriatic Sea. Its circumference is twenty-five miles. The soil, which is watered by the Lisonzo and the Timavo, is partly mountainous and partly flat, and produces plenty of corn and excellent wine. It fell in 1420 under the power of Venice, and contains twenty villages, and 4,600 inhabitants. We shall mention the following places.

Monfalcone, two miles from the sea, is a market borough, containing 1,200 souls; and on the hill contiguous to it stands a fort or castle, called

La Rocca. Opposite the mouth of the Timavo, and in the middle of the sea, lies the island Belforte, which belongs to this district.

Seste,

Seste, a large borough, containing an abbey, founded in 762, now converted into a commandery. Its jurisdiction extended formerly over twenty-four villages, and 4,300 inhabitants.

Moggia, a commandery which originated from an abbey.

Sumaga, not far from Porto Gruaro, with three villages, and 680 souls.

Cordovato, on the river Lemene, is a castle, the jurisdiction of which extends over Meduno and twenty-two villages, which contain 6,900 inhabitants; it has likewise an episcopal palace, and a monastery inhabited by Dominicans.

Porzia, near Sacile, a castle with a village, and Brugnera, a castle on the Li-
venza,

venza, are under one jurisdiction, together with twenty-one villages; the whole containing 7,180 inhabitants.

Prata, between the Livenza and the Noncello, is a castle comprehending thirty-two villages, and 6,000 souls.

Polcenigo, near the source of the Livenza, is a castle with eight villages, and 3,212 inhabitants, whose fishery produces a great number of good trout and lamprey; they likewise manufacture the greatest quantity of silk in the whole country of Friuli.

Spilimbergo, on the Tagliamento, is a castle, with a populous village, to which are annexed twenty-one other villages, and 7,000 souls.

The fiefs of the Savorgnani della Scaglione

lionè family, contain three castles, with thirty-nine villages, and 19,000 inhabitants.

Osopo, an old castle, well fortified by nature, is one mile in compass, and eighty feet high, and has a very large platform or square.

Tercento, on the Torre, near the road to Germany, is a castle, which, in common with that of Porpetto, exercises its jurisdiction over eighteen villages, inhabited by 4,000 souls.

Cuccagna, Zucco, and Partistagno, are three old castles, with twenty-five villages, and 4,100 inhabitants.

Codropio, on the Stella, and road to Germany, is a village, having in its vicinity the pleasant country-seat and palace Passeriano,

no, which was the residence of General Buonaparte, during the negotiations at Udine.

Latifana, three miles from the lacunes Caorle and Marano, on the Tagliamento, is a very populous village, carrying on a very extensive trade with timber; its district contains twelve very fertile villages, with 3,400 souls.

Tricesimo, ten miles north of Udine, and on the road to Germany. Its jurisdiction extends over thirty-four villages, and 3,000 inhabitants.

Sedegliano, a castle, with a borough, five villages, and 1,000 souls.

Castel Nuovo, on the Tagliamento, a castle, with four villages, and 900 inhabitants.

Belgrado,

Belgrado, on the Tagliamento, a castle with fifteen villages, and 2,100 souls.

St. Daniel, between the Tagliamento, and the rivulet Corno, is an opulent village, situated on an eminence, and famous for its extensive corn trade.

St. Vito, in a pleasant plain on the river Reghena, is a great, populous, and well-built borough, possessing a magnificent church.

Cividal (Cividale, Cival del Friuli, formerly *Forum Julii*, and afterwards *Civitas Austriae*, Cival de Austria), situated at the foot of the mountains, and on the Natisone, is the second capital of this province. Across the river just mentioned, which arises near the town, a bridge is constructed of two arches, 220 feet in length, and se-

venty-five high. The town is well built, and contains a collegiate church with a chapter, three monasteries, two nunneries, and 4,000 inhabitants.

Palma or Palma Nuova, on the Natisone, is a considerable fortress, built by the Venetians since the 7th of October, 1593, with nine bastions, 100 feet distance from each other, and a ditch, thirty paces in breadth, and twelve feet deep; it has three gates, nine spacious squares 600 paces in diameter, and contains several streets, which diverge in a straight line from the centre of the fortress, and terminate in a fortified tower. The number of the inhabitants, exclusive of the garrison, amounts to 2,000.

Marano, on the banks of the gulph, in a marshy creek called Laguna di Marano,
is

is a fortress which the Venetians acquired, 1420, together with the Friuli. It contains several churches and 1,000 souls, besides the garrison.

Aquileja was formerly one of the greatest and most populous towns of Italy, but at present it is in so decayed a state, that it contains scarcely 400 inhabitants. It is seated in a marshy and unwholesome country, and possesses but a few insulated houses.

The territory of Cadore or Il Cadorino, on the confines of the Tyrol, is in general mountainous and sterile, but it abounds in forests and iron mines, which form the principal trade of the inhabitants, whose number is computed at 22,000. This country is seventy-five miles in circumference, and carries on a considerable trade

with timber, which is conveyed to Venice on the river Piave.

Pieve di Cadore, on the Piave, is a great and populous village, and the capital of the district. Here was born in 1477 the famous painter Titian Vecellio. The principal trade of the inhabitants consists in iron and timber.

The territory of Carnia, in the Julian Alps, is twenty-five miles in length, and twenty in breadth, the chief commodity of which is likewise timber and wood, which is conveyed to Venice on the Tagliamento. Its territory contains four *quarters* or districts, 163 villages, and 28,000 inhabitants.

The quarter Tolmezzo, which is separated from the others by the hill Mariana, contains
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the town of Tolmezzo, on the Tagliamento, with a castle ; in its vicinity is a celebrated linen manufactory, that produced in 1782 40,000 pieces of printed linen, which is exported to Egypt, America, &c.

The quarter or district of St. Pietro, on the hills St. Croce and Lutino, has its capital Zuglo or Gialio (formerly *Vallis Julia*), situated on the little river Pontaiba. This small town is supposed to be the ancient *Julium Carnicum*, and has a collegiate church with eight canons. The other two quarters are called

Di Grotto, and

Di Sochieve or Sochin.

9. *Istria, or Il Istria.*

The province of Istria (*Histria*) is a

K k 3

pleasant

pleasant peninsula, separated from the Friuli by the mountain Carso, and situated between the bay of Trieste, and the Quarnerum; it is 200 miles in circumference. In former times this province belonged to Illyria, but was conquered by the Romans between the first and second Punic war, and afterwards annexed to Italy. In the middle age, this country appertained to the patriarch of Aquileja, who, in the 11th century, was invested with the marggraviate, by the emperor Henry IV. As early as 1190, the major part of this territory, situated on the sea, fell under the dominion of Venice, who reduced the remainder in 1420, by force of arms, but were afterwards compelled to cede a small portion of it, with the town of Trieste and Padua, to the house of Austria. Venetian Istria is divided into four bishoprics and eighteen districts or territories, contains six large and
twelve

twelve small towns and boroughs, 200 villages, and 100,000 inhabitants, whose chief occupation consists in agriculture, the culture of wine and oil, the rearing of bees, the manufacturing of silk, leather, tallow, salt, and in fishing. Though there are but few corn-fields, yet the quality of the grain is so good, that on this account the barley is exported as far as Hamburgh. Of the excellent oil of Istria, which fully equals that of Cordova, and Venaffro, 20,000 barrels, together with the greater part of its Muscadine wine, are yearly exported to Venice only, but the wine of Ribolla is generally exported to Germany. The Istrian salt is preferred to that of the isles of the Levant for the salting of fish. The tunney-fish and anchovies' fishery are very profitable; but there is often a want of salt, so that many thousands of fish are left to putrify, whence pestilential effluvia arise.

The quarries of marble and stone, particularly near Brioni, form likewise important branches of commerce ; and near Sevnano porcelain-clay and alum are found. But the chief riches of this country consist in the enormous forests, which occupy the greatest part of the surface of the country. The forests of Cavalier, Montona and St. Lorenzo are the most extensive, and contain fifty-eight miles in circumference. They produce not only an abundance of fire-wood, and timber for ship-building, but likewise plenty of game. The four principal rivers are the Timavo, near St. Zuanne di Duino, the Formione or Risano, near Capo d'Istria, the Quieto, in the vicinity of Città Nuova, and the Arta, below Albona.

The district of Capo d'Istria, contains one city, several castles, and forty-two villages and boroughs, whose inhabitants prepare

part yearly 300 barrels of oil, 2,800 casks of wine, and upwards of 70,000 bushels of salt, and various kinds of spirituous liquors. On the banks of the river Rifano stand upwards of twenty corn-mills and tobacco-manufactories. In this district we shall mention

Capo d'Istria (by the Romans *Argida*, and afterwards *Justinopolis*), the opulent capital of Istria; it is situated on an oval rock, in the midst of the sea, at half a mile's distance from the continent, with which it is connected by means of a stone bridge. The town is two miles in circumference, and has a cathedral church, built in this century, thirty other churches, two nunneries, six monasteries, some other rich pious institutions, two hospitals, and only one pawn-bank, where money is advanced

vanced on pledges. The town is provided with spring water, conveyed thither by means of aquaducts, which pass under the salt-works. This country is also very rich in oil.

2. *The District of Muggia*, north of Capo d'Istria, contains an isthmus, which produces good Ribolla wine, and much salt.

Muggia Nuova, a fine and populous borough, with a harbour for barges. It contains a cathedral, five monasteries, one hospital; and a free fair is yearly held here in November.

Muggia Vecchia (formerly *Monticula*) is situated two miles from the first, on a high mountain.

Isola,

Isola, south of Capo d'Istria, is a town situated on an isthmus that runs far into the sea, and produces also Ribolla wine. ;

3. *The District Pirano*

is as fertile as the former places, and furnishes the greatest quantity of salt.

Pirano, a small, populous, and rich town, situated partly on an eminence, and partly on an isthmus somewhat extending into the sea. This town, together with those of Muggia and Capo d'Istria, have hitherto monopolized the salt trade. Their inhabitants are good seamen.

Punta di Salbor or Salvore, south of Pirano, is celebrated on account of the defeat of the Imperial fleet, commanded by Otho, son of Frederic I. who in that war was taken prisoner by the Venetians.

4. *The*

4. *The District Umago*

is in general flat. Its air is unwholesome, and the forests are very extensive.

Umago is a place with a small population, and situated on an isthmus.

5. *The District Citta Nuova*

extends from the banks of the Quieto, over the villages Verbeneggio, Torre, and the forests Cavalier, Perer, and Monte.

Citta Nuova is situated on an isthmus at the mouth of the Quieto, which forms here a very deep harbour for ships of the largest size ; it is a very ancient and decayed town, containing, on account of its unwholesome position, but few inhabitants ; it is supposed to have been built on the ruins of the old town *Aemonia* or *Oemonia*, and is at present inhabited

habited by fishermen only, having a bishop, a cathedral, and three other churches.

6. *The District Parenzo*

has a fertile soil, but only 4000 inhabitants, who live in eight villages, and are incapable of procuring sufficient hands for the cultivation of the soil.

Parenzo (formerly *Parentium*) is a well-built town, situated on a rock, and has a harbour for large ships ; it is the see of a bishop, has a fine cathedral, and was chiefly peopled by families who emigrated from Candia after its capture by the Turks.

Orsera, five miles from Parenzo, is an old castle, situated on a hill : it has a fine harbour, which affords a commodious shelter in tempestuous weather. Orsera is well peopled, and the usual residence of the bishop of Parenzo.

7. *The*

7. *The District of St. Lorenzo,*
has a fruitful but badly cultivated soil, and
in some places there is a want of water.

St. Lorenzo lies in the middle of the
fields which are situated between the canal
Lemme and the river Quieto.

St. Michele di Lemme was formerly an
abbey and a convent of the Camalduan
monks, and is at present an earldom.

8. *The District of Rovigno*
has the most beautiful quarries, and pro-
duces great quantities of oil and wine.

Rovigno, a beautiful and populous town,
situated on a rock, extending into the
sea, with two good harbours for the largest
ships, and 17,000 inhabitants, who are
chiefly

chiefly occupied in fishing, and the building of small vessels, called *Trabaccoli*.

9. *The County or Earldom Pola*

is situated thirty-one miles south of Rovigno, and contains 135,632 Venetian *campi*, or acres, the soil of which is partly even and partly hilly. It possesses a great number of olive-trees and forests, which latter yield a great quantity of game. This earldom has seventy-two villages, most of which are uninhabited.

Pola (formerly *Pietas Julia*) is an ancient town, celebrated partly on account of its pleasant situation, which is on a hill in the vicinity of a large harbour, and partly on account of its antiquity. The harbour, or rather bay, twelve miles in circumference, is formed and protected by a chain of very pleasant hills; the entrance

trance, however, is rather too narrow for large vessels. The town is surrounded with walls, has four gates, and a castle, which is situated towards the sea, on an eminence, almost in the middle of the town. It possesses many antiquities, namely, an amphitheatre, 366 feet long, 292 broad, and seventy-two feet high, with 144 arches, ranged in two lines; farther, nearly in the centre of the town, are the ruins of two temples, one of which was built in honour of L. Sergius Lepidus, by his consort Salvia Postuma, and the other by the town of Pola, in honour of the city of Rome and of Augustus. We are farther to notice the cathedral church of the bishop of Pola (who is a suffragan of the archbishop of Udine), built upon the ruins of a heathen temple; a Greek church, and three convents. The town is inhabited by 7,000 inhabitants, whose principal branch of trade consists in
the

the fishery of tunney-fish, carried on between the rocks near Pola. During the fishing-time, two men are continually on the watch near the entrance of the harbour, in order to observe the tract or passage of the tunney-fish, and after great numbers of them have entered the harbour, the entrance is immediately shut up with nets, and the fish are caught with ease.

I Brioni are islands or cliffs, west of Pola, producing the finest marble.

Fafana, a small place, with a bay, where great quantities of fish are caught, with which the inhabitants carry on a tolerable trade.

Momorana, an old castle, east of Pola, in the vicinity of the forest Cauran, and has two harbours.

10. *The District Dignano*

is very fruitful, but has not sufficient fresh water. The number of its inhabitants amounts to 4,600, who possess an abundance of corn, wine, wood, game, fish, nut-galls, marble, stones, mortar, and gum.

Dignano, three miles from the sea, is a considerable borough, seated on a hill, with a collegiate and several other churches, and two monasteries. The collegiate church contains fine paintings by Veronese, Palma, and Tintoretto.

11. *Valle,*

an open borough, with a castle. It possesses a painting by Tintoretto in one of its churches, and is the chief place of the district.

12. *The*

12. *The District of Albona*

is mountainous, and full of stones.

Albona, an open place, but well peopled, has a castle situated on an isthmus, formed by the canal of Arsa and the Gulph of Quarnero, connecting the two parts of the district with each other; it has likewise two collegiate churches.

Fianona, a borough or rather castle, surrounded with walls, and is four miles from Albona, and one from the sea; it has a harbour, and a spring at the foot of the Monte Maggiore, which sets in motion twenty-two mills before it reaches the plain.

13. *The District of Montona*

extends from the river Quieto to the Austrian county Pisino, comprehending the enormous forests belonging to the states of

Venice. The woods afford quantities of timber, which is floated down the Quieto to the Adriatic Sea. This borough lies, as it were, in the centre of Istria.

14. *The District of Grifignona,* with the chief place of the same name, is situated north of the Quieto, and is well peopled.

15. *The District of Portole,* between an arm of the Dragogna and the Quieto, has a castle of the same name.

16. *The District of Bugie,* with the castle of the same name, is situated between the Dragogna and the Quieto.

17. *The District of Raspo,* with twenty villages, is mostly mountainous. In these mountains rises the river Quieto.
The

[The chief place is Pinquente, a borough, with a castle, situated on a hill ; it carries on a brisk trade with corn, wine, oil, &c.

Pietra, Pelosa, and Raziza, two miles from Pinquente, are boroughs, with castles.

18. *The Feudal Districts of St. Vincenti*, with the village of the same name. Barbana, with a village of the same appellation, on the river Arsa, having two castles, and another village belonging to it. Vifina, with the village Vifina, situated in an even and fruitful country. Piemonte, with the village Castagna, near the river Quieto; and lastly, the manor of Momiano, between the rivers Dragogna and Quieto.

10. *The Territory Dalmatia*

is partly situated on the continent, and consists partly of islands. About the close of the tenth century, it came gradually under

the dominion of the Venetians, after they had cleared the Adriatic of pirates, with whom it was infested. That part of this province which the late Republic of Venice possessed under the name of Dalmatia, consisted of the islands Cherso and Osero, Veglia, Arbe, Pago, Brazza, Lesina, and Curzola; and on the continent, the counties of Zara, Sebenico, Trau, Spalatro, Nona, and the districts of Novegradi, Clissa, Knin, Scing, Castell Nuovo, Macarsca, Almiffa, Imoschi, Cattaro, and Budua.

This territory is bounded on the north and south by Croatia and Bosnia; on the east and west by the Adriatic and the river Morazza or Bojana; and is watered by the rivers Kerka, Cetina, and Narenta.

The

The coast is replete with harbours, and the navigation is very safe on the canals formed by the various islands, the Gulph del Quarnero excepted, which in stormy weather proves very dangerous and fatal to the shipping. The soil is rather unproductive of corn, and upon the whole badly cultivated; but there are enormous forests, and many large pasture-grounds, very favourable for the breeding of cattle. Here is also plenty of wine, oil, and fruit, a small quantity of silk, but much wool; and the coasts, as well as the harbours, afford an abundance of delicious fish. The inhabitants, 250,000 in number, are a spirited and martial people; they speak the Sclavonian language, and are loyal towards every government that treats them with mildness, respects their nobles, and supplies them with the necessaries of life. The inhabitants, distinguished by the appellation of *Morlachs*, live in the fertile vales of Chotar, near the sea, along the

rivers Kerka, Cetina, and Narenta, and between the mountains, in the south of Dalmatia, and in the plains of Scogra and Knin ; but in the caverns, and the woods of the rocky mountains, live the rapacious *Haiducks*, four of whom will attack and overcome fifteen to twenty travellers. The Morlachs, who are also known by the name of Uhlans, are good-natured and hospitable, yet extremely vindictive when offended. The men abhor agriculture, and occupy themselves merely with their flocks, and with pottery, or enlist in the armies. The women make various kinds of embroidery, knit, weave, &c. They also perform the labour in the field, and other painful work.

The continent of Dalmatia, together with the isles belonging to it, were divided into six counties, three districts, and one maritime province.

1. *The*

The county of Zara or Kotar, contains 30,000 souls, who inhabit the continent and the adjacent isles. The greatest number, however, reside in the isles, the inhabitants of which are computed at 20,000 souls.

Zara, formerly *Jadera*, and in the middle age *Diadora*, is the capital of Venetian Dalmatia. It is situated on an isthmus, formed by the isles Vogliono or Ugliano, and Pasman, and is separated eastward from the continent by a ditch or rivulet, cut out of the rock, but connected again with it by means of a drawbridge, and has to the northward a fine, spacious, and safe harbour. Zara being a fortress, it possesses an arsenal, magazines, and a constant garrison. Its best edifices consist of the gate towards the continent, the lodge in the Lord's Square, the guard-house, the barracks near St. Michael, the cathedral

cathedral of the archbishop of Zara, with excellent paintings, the churches of St. Simon and Grisogono, of St. Catharine, with good paintings, and the churches of Sts. Dominico, Demetri, and Antony; farther, three monasteries, and five nunneries, two seminaries, a military hospital, two other hospitals, and a public institution for advancing money on pledges. The inhabitants, amounting to 7,000, carry on a considerable trade. The islands situated in the Quarnero or Quarnaro, and belonging to this territory, are

Ulbo and Selve. The inhabitants of these isles maintain themselves by the breeding of cattle and navigation.

Melada or Zapuntella, with three villages. It possesses petrifications, in white stones, resembling marble.

Uglian

Uglian or Vogliano, with the chief place. Cale, is extremely fertile, but often troubled with snails and other insects.

Pasman is eighteen miles in length, and three in breadth, comprehending seven villages. It has a convent, situated in the centre of the isle ; the village Teon has likewise a monastery situated on its eastern point, in the vicinity of a rock. The inhabitants have wine and oil in great abundance.

Vergada is a small island, situated twenty-five miles east of Zara, containing a palace, surrounded with walls, and thirty-two houses.

The isle Grossa, thirty miles in length, four in breadth, and sixty in circumference, comprehends thirteen villages, of which Sale is the capital, situated on the Lake of Conna,

Conna, which abounds in fish. The inhabitants carry on a good trade with salt-fish.

The island Rava, situated between the coasts of Seman and Giso, is very fruitful, and contains a populous village. Between Ugliano and Grossa lies the island Eso, consisting of the two villages of East and West Eso. We notice farther the uninhabited isle Zut, which a canal separates from

The isle Coronata. Coronata is fifty miles in circumference, and comprehends only one village, inhabited by shepherds. On the continent, or what in the language of the country is called the Kotar, we observe

Biograd, or *Alba Maritima*, falsely called *Zara Vecchia*, or Old Zara ; it was formerly
a con-

a considerable town, and the residence of the kings of Croatia, but is at present very much decayed, and thinly inhabited, notwithstanding the spacious and safe harbour of

Urana, Auran, Brana, or *Laurana*, situated on a lake of the same name, which is twelve miles in circumference. This lake, into which the Sanocovich and other rivers discharge themselves, contains quantities of eels. Uran has a parish church, is inhabited by Morlachs, and at a mile's distance there is a decayed castle.

Coslovaz, a poor village in the vicinity of woods, which produce considerable harvests of manna, with which the Morlachs in general feed their pigs and turkeys.

Ostrovizza, formerly an impregnable
fortress,

fortress, is at present an insignificant place, in the vicinity of a wood, which produces, in the spring and autumn, a great quantity of mushrooms, fully equal to those of Carrara. Here are also numbers of ash-trees, and many vipers.

Great and Little Ostrovazzo, on the river Zerimagna; the former is an open place, but the latter has walls. Lastly, the county of Zara, containing 182 other villages; several isles included.

The county of Nona is from east to west twenty miles in length, from south to north ten in breadth, and its soil is very fertile. It comprehends one town and twenty-two villages, and is surrounded by the sea, which separates it from the isle of Pago and the county of Zara.

Nona. (formerly *Aenona*) has a bishop, who is the suffragan of the archbishop of Spalatro. This town is situated in a small bay, and is connected with the continent by means of two bridges. It contains besides the cathedral four other churches, and the harbour is at present a disagreeable marsh. The inhabitants have lately commenced to cultivate tobacco.

The Territory of Novegrade contains Novegrade, a fortress, seated on a hill, at the foot of which there is a village with 100 houses. Pridrage, a village with ten houses. Baldage, a village with seventy houses.

The country Knin is bounded by Zara, Turkey, Sing, and Sebenico; it is thirty miles in length from east to west, thirty-two miles from south to north, and
is

is partly a mountainous, and partly a flat country, containing 16,000 souls, with an abundance of corn and wood.

Knin, a small but important frontier town (formerly called *Tnina*, *Tnena*, *Tininum*), situated on the Kerka and Butmischiza. Dernisc is a small and neat place, with a little castle and a tower, situated on the Cicola, which falls into the Kerka, some miles above Sebenico. Verlica, a small fortress on the top of a steep and almost inaccessible rock, in the vicinity of which rises the Cetina, which contains excellent trout: seventy-seven other places belong to this country.

The county Sebenico is the most considerable in Dalmatia. since, besides the seventy islands belonging to it, it extends thirty miles along the coast, and twenty up the
the

the country. It is watered by the Kerka, which forms two lakes before it discharges itself into the sea. In this country wine and oil are in abundance.

Sebenico is situated on the declivity of a stony hill, and near the lake of Kerka ; it is an ancient, well-built and populous town, fortified by a castle, and has a very good harbour, which is protected by the fort of Nicolo. It has three parishes, three monasteries, two nunneries, a splendid cathedral, and a suffragan bishop of the archbishop of Spalatro, and 6,800 inhabitants, who, every christmas, elect a king of Sebenico, whose reign lasts no longer than a fortnight.

Scardona was formerly the most celebrated town of ancient Liburnia, and is, at present, almost in ruins ; but it begins to regain a more flourishing condition, on ac-

count of several merchants of Bosnia and Servia having settled there. It is situated on the river Kerka, and the lake Scardona. Here is a considerable fishery of tunny-fish; and this town is also the see of a bishop.

Slofella, north-west of Sebenico, is a village, seated in a vale of the same name, and is, on the landside, provided with a strong wall; its inhabitants are a bold and spirited people; and ash-trees, good mastich, tunny-fish, mackarels, anchovies, &c. are very abundant here. St. Stephano is a small isle, with a monastery. On the coast are found a great many Roman bricks, urns, &c. Three miles from this place, the isle

Morter lies in a most pleasant situation. It is supposed to be the *Colentum* of Pliny.

It

It is thirteen miles in circumference, and is mostly inhabited by pirates, who, from a love of idleness, suffer their fruitful soil to remain uncultivated. The few farmers cultivate but a small quantity of wine, because they must pay a duty on it, but the produce of olives is considerable. Near the straits is a well-built village, inhabited by merchants, and the west side is inhabited by the Bettignans, who are chiefly employed in gathering, dressing, spinning, and weaving broom-heath for linen, &c. Above the straits, on the land side, stands the miserable walled village Tribouhug or Trebocconi; and at a mile from it, the village Vodizze, the chief produce of which consists in the *maraskers*, a sort of sour cherries, used in the distilleries of brandy, at Sebenico and Zara. The most populous and considerable islands of this county are,

Parvich, with a fruitful soil, which produces wine and oil; the same may be said of Zlarin and Zuri, which latter was known to Pliny under the name of *Surium*. These two last isles, together with fifty other small islands, go in general by the name of the Cukadufian isles. The inhabitants are skilful fishermen, and well versed in the cultivation of wine and oil. Sixty-four other villages belong likewise to this county.

The county of *Trau*, east of the former, is twenty-two miles in length, twenty-seven in breadth, and, on the continent, 100 miles in circumference. The isle of Zirona, together with some other small ones, and the half of Bua, belongs to this earldom. In the tract of land situated on this side of the mountains, the soil produces corn, wine, figs, almonds,

almonds, and oil ; but the other side of the mountains affords neither wine nor oil. The breeding of cattle, however, is so very considerable, that 400,000 pounds of cheese and 10,000 pounds of wool are yearly produced in this district, and the isles belonging to it ; and about 50,000 casks of wine, 13,000 casks of excellent oil ; 300,000 pounds of figs, and almost the same quantity of almonds are gained yearly. The population consists of 24,000 inhabitants, who are, in general, very industrious.

Trau, in the Slavonian language *Tra-*
gur, or *Trogbir*, in Latin *Tragurium*, is a town containing 4,800 inhabitants, who have a bishop. It was formerly connected with the continent by a narrow isthmus, and lies at present in a small isle, which is separated from the land by a ditch, over

which a bridge is constructed. This island is likewise separated from the isle of Bua by a canal, 350 feet in breadth, over which a brick dam, and two stone bridges are built, with a drawbridge in the middle, for the passage of small vessels. This canal is constantly crowded with barges, as it shelters them against the tempestuous sea. The isle Bua is ten miles long, twenty-one in circumference, has a good port, and a source of asphalt; it is also well peopled, on account of its fertile soil, which abounds in wine, oil, fruit, &c. Nine miles from hence lies *Old Trau*, an insignificant village, in the vicinity of the harbours of Cavol and Seo; and near the sea-port Mandolo stands the village Vinischie, where formerly asphalt was found. On the road from this place to Trau is the village Boffiglina, an episcopal fief, the indolent and poor inhabitants of which prefer making

making an unwholesome bread from roasted roots, to the sowing of grain. The village Seghetto produces great quantities of corn and oil. To this county forty-two other villages are annexed.

The county of Spalatro is bounded by the territory of Cliffa or Sign, the province of Poglizza, the bay and the town of Trau. It contains the cape of Marian, the rivers Salona (formerly *Hyader*), Xernouniza or Xernoviffa, both of which fall into the sea.

Spalatro, a fortified town, situated near the sea, and built in the form of a semicircle, is the see of an archbishop, and has a spacious and deep harbour, which does not afford the shipping a sufficient shelter against storms. Among the most remarkable objects in this town may be ranked the cathedral church, which was formerly a small

temple belonging to the palace of Dioclesian, another small temple called St. John Baptist, and the remains of Dioclesian's palace, together with other Roman antiquities. Here are also three monasteries and three nunneries, a seminary, and 1,400 inhabitants, who carry on a brisk trade, their town being the staple place for all the caravans coming from Turkey, which unload the merchandise destined for Venice, in the Lazaretto of this place. The harbour of Spalatro is much frequented by foreign vessels, which export from hence the products of Bosnia, such as iron, copper, orpiment, wax, silk, cotton, corn, &c. The forts Griffe and Botticelle are situated near the town; the latter is seated on a rock in the sea. In the neighbourhood of the town are many springs of warm sulphureous water. On the right banks of the river, stand well-built villages and boroughs,

the

the inhabitants of which, together with those of the town, have established an Agricultural Society here.

Salona or Solonae (Latin *Martia Julia*), and formerly a celebrated place, was destroyed by the Goths and Avars in the seventh century, and is at present but a miserable village, owing to the ancient inhabitants having built Spalatro of the ruins of this town. On the right of the river Salona stands the mountain Cliffa, with a citadel built on the declivity of the rock, the inaccessible position of which makes it an important pass; this citadel has sustained many a stubborn siege. Another dangerous pass is Clapaviza.

The province Poglizza, under the protection of Venice, comprehends a chain of mountains which rise between Cliffa and Duare,

Duare, and run along the mouths of the Xarnovinizza and the Cettina. These mountains are inhabited by 16,000 martial, but civil and hospitable, Republicans, who are divided into three classes, namely, into those who are of Hungarian extraction, the noble Bosnian families, and, lastly, the rest of the people. On St. George's day the inhabitants of Poglizza assemble at a place called Zbor, in the plains of Gatta, where they elect their *grofgraf* or chief magistrate, together with the other judges and magistrates for the ensuing year. Exclusive of Spalatro, Cliffa, and Poglizza, forty-one other villages belong to this province.

The territory of Sign, or Seign, Signum, or Segna, lies between Cliffa, Knin, and Trau, is thirty miles in length, and twenty-eight in breadth, and divided into two equal parts by the river Cettina, formerly called

called *Tilurus*. This river frequently overflows, and forms continual cascades from Trigl to Duare (a space of sixteen miles), one of which, near Velica Gubaviza, is 150 feet high. In this country we find vultures, the wings of which, when spread out, measure upwards of ten feet; and they prey upon lambs, sheep, and shepherds' children. The mountains are sterile; but the vales have good pastures. Since the plague in 1784 the inhabitants amount to 15,000 only. Sign, situated on a steep rock near the Cettina, is a decayed fortress.

Stobrez, a village, where stood formerly the town *Epetium*, has a shallow harbour; and near it are found some remains of the Dioclesian aqueduct. Passo di Han, on the river Cettina, has a salt-pit. Here the town *Aequum* was formerly to be seen. In the plains of Margude earth-falls

falls are very frequent, which, in the progress of time, form lakes. The village Caracafiza is inhabited by Gipsies, who cultivate the soil, manufacture iron, and breed horses. To this territory appertain eighty-four other villages.

The territory of Almiffa, on the eastern bank of the Cettina, is eighteen miles in length, and as many in breadth. This country is very mountainous, and produces wine only, such as the muscadine, profecco, &c. It contains twenty places.

Almiffa, in the Sclavonian language *Omisch*, a town situated at the foot of the high rock, called Borak, which is a part of the mountain Dinara, and on an even headland, washed by the Cettina and the sea. Here is a seminary for the Sclavonian clergy ; and the
town

town has the title of a bishopric, though no bishop reside here. The inhabitants, who, in former times, were mostly pirates, are computed at 1,200. On an eminence stands a fort, which commands the town.

Duare is a fort, built in the form of a triangle, fortified with walls and turrets, and situated on a hill near the Cettina, on the road to Imoschi. This fort protects not only this important pass, but also the whole country of Almiffa, as far as the river Narenta. The chief occupation of the inhabitants consists in fishing, which, however, is by no means considerable.

The Primorie (a Slavonian word signifying a maritime province) of Vergoraz and Narenta, is thirty-six miles in length, and thirteen in breadth; it produces mulberries, wax, honey, figs, almonds, oil,
and

and other fruit, in the greatest plenty; it is situated between the Cettina and the Narenta, and inhabited by 17,000 souls. The rivers produce a great quantity of mackarels and anchovies; and the water of the source near the church of Drafniz is extremely light, and as celebrated as that of Nocora at Venice. To this province belongs

Macarſca, an open town, built on the ancient town *Rataneum*, is ſituated at the foot of the high mountain Biocovo, formerly *Albius* and *Adrius*, and has a ſmall harbour. A biſhop reſides here; and the inhabitants are trading people. Acroſs the market runs a rivulet of ſpring-water, which, however, the inhabitants are not ſo partial to as to that of the river Budiciveza, which diſcharges itſelf, near Marcaſca, into the ſea.

Vergoraz,

Vergoraz, formerly an opulent borough, at the foot of a naked rock, is at present a miserable place, in the neighbourhood of the valley of Raftock, where an arm of the river Trebifat forms variable lakes, and at last discharges itself into the Narenta. The rough chain of mountains of Vergoraz separate the Venetian territory from that of Ofman.

Narenta or Naron, on the river Narenta, near the village Vido, consists of the remains of the former celebrated town Naron, eight miles from Citclut. Brenta, Baft, Tempi, and other villages, belong to this district.

The territory of Imofchi, between Vergoraz and Almiffa, is twenty miles in length, and fifteen in breadth, containing forty villages, and 12,600 inhabitants.

tants. It is entirely surrounded with high mountains, where rises the rivulet Svaja, which serves as a boundary between the territories of Venice, and that of the Ottoman Porte. Sidewards lies the lake Prolofaz, with a village of the same name. The chief place of this territory is

Imofchi, a small fortress, with a village of the same appellation ; the former is built on a hill, and only accessible on one side ; it has likewise a monastery of the Franciscan order. Here the Roman municipal town *Novanium* is supposed to have been built.

10. *The Four Islands of the Quarnero* are Cherfo and Osero, Arbe, Veglia, and Pago, to which belong all the other isles on the east of the Morlachia, and are therefore called the isles of the Quarnero.

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The islands Cherfo and Oſero are a combination of two iſles, divided by a very ſmall and narrow canal, ſo that the two iſlands have the appearance of one. It is ſituated on a very ſtony and dangerous gulph, called by the Romans *Sinus Carnarius*, *f. Carnicus Polaticus Liburnicus*, and *Flanaticus* ; but at preſent known by the appellations of Mare del Quarnero or Golfo del Quarnaro. It is ſixty miles in length, but its breadth is very irregular. This iſland, as early as 1018, ſubjected itſelf to the Venetians. The ſoil is rather hilly, and ſtrewed with ſtones. Notwithſtanding this apparent diſadvantageous circumſtance, a very nutritious graſs grows between them ; and the ſheep, 70,000 in number, afford excellent meat. All kinds of game and fiſh (of which the pike ſometimes weigh thirty pounds and upwards) are in the greateſt abundance

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here. The inhabitants have carried their industry so far, as to have planted every spot, even the highest mountains (whither they carry the earth and dung in their hands), with olive-trees, vines, fig-trees, orange-trees, and corn. The oil of the island of Cherfo is deemed to be of the very best quality ; and its yearly produce amounts to from 3,000 to 4,000 barrels, at four zechins each. Only 300 casks of wine are exported from Cherfo, and figs to the amount of about 400 zechins ; but far more considerable is the exportation of fire-wood, mastich, medicinal herbs, wool (which is of an excellent quality), brandy, and salt-fish. The number of the inhabitants is computed at 11,000. The principal places in this isle are

Cherfo (formerly *Crispa*, *Crexa*, or *Cresca*), a very old town, the see of a bishop,

bishop, 150 miles from Venice, on the western coast, and on the foot of a chain of hills, behind a deep bay, which divides the isle nearly into two equal parts, forming a harbour, capable of sheltering a numerous fleet. The streets are narrow and dirty, and the inhabitants, 4,000 in number, are accustomed from their infancy to agriculture, fishing, the breeding of cattle, the weaving of serge, &c. Among the inhabitants there are 120 ecclesiastics, nuns, and monks; they possess many churches, of which the cathedral alone deserves notice. Cherso contains 200 chapels, but not one inn. The usual language is the Slavonian. The canal Farisana, between Cherso and Istria, derives its name from a harbour of the same name. Carmiscia is another spacious harbour, near the village Ustrina.

Osero (formerly *Apsoros*, *Abfyrrium*, and *Abfyrdis*), a very ancient town, built in the form of a triangle, on a headland of the isle of Cherfo, has 350 poor and wretched inhabitants, but a rich and splendid church, a part of the revenues of which should be appropriated to the relief of the inhabitants, and the improvement of the town. Valle Copsagna is a gulph with a good harbour.

Great Loffin or Luffin, on the southern part of the isle, is a well-built town, with 1,800 inhabitants, many of whom are captains of vessels and distillers.

Little Loffin is an agreeable place, one Italian mile distant from the former, seated on a hill which forms a small isthmus. The town is inhabited by 1,900 souls, and every householder has a garden near his house, planted with orange-trees, &c.; the
generality

generality of the inhabitants maintain themselves by navigation and fishing. In this part, the isle is only one mile wide, having, to the west, the church of St. Martin, with a fine altarpiece.

Lubenice and Caifole, are two villages, with collegiate churches, by no means in a prosperous situation. Near the latter, antiquities are often dug out of the ground, relating to the times of Tiberius. In the vicinity of this island are situated the following small isles,

The isle Unie or Nia, with a spacious and safe harbour west of Osero; it is seven miles in length, possesses great quantities of firewood, good fishing, and belongs to the domains of the bishop of Osero.

St. Pietro de' Nembi, on the southern

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point of Osero, consists of two isles, with a very good port, and belonging likewise to the domains of the bishop of Osero ; it has a monastery, and poor inhabitants.

Great and Little Canidole, called by the Slavonians *Stracane*, are two small isles west of Osero, seven Italian miles in circumference. The soil is fruitful, and partly cultivated by the inhabitants of Little Loffin.

The isle Sansego lies south of the former, fifteen miles from Osero ; is eight miles in circumference, and has 400 inhabitants, whose sovereign is the bishop of Osero. This isle produces some wine and corn, and is particularly frequented by fishermen, from its lying in the most principal tract of the anchovies. The small isles Ciutim and Levrara are, at present, inhabited by rabbits,
which

which are hunted by the inhabitants of Cherfo ; these little isles are four miles in circumference. To the isles of Cherfo and Osero belong forty - two other villages, twenty-nine harbours, and six isles.

The isle Arbe, east of Osero, is 139 miles in circumference ; one part of it is extremely high, mountainous, and uninhabitable ; but the four villages, namely, Paludo, near the town Arbe ; Campano, in the north of the island ; St. Pietro, near the great salt-house, and the church of St. Matthew ; and Lapra, which consists entirely of arable ground and vineyards, are exceedingly fruitful. The inhabitants are 4,000 in number, and their houses lie scattered all about the islands, and in the woods. Here are sixty ecclesiastics, two abbeys, three monasteries, and three nunneries, all subjected to the bishop of Arbe. The posi-

N n 4 . tion

tion of the isle is very pleasant ; and the soil, which is very fertile, produces corn, wine, and *olives* ; the breeding of cattle, but particularly of sheep, is of importance.

Arbe is situated on the Gulph of Campora, between two harbours, on a pleasant hill ; its circumference is 700 paces. This town contains a cathedral and a collegiate church, and is the see of a bishop. The number of the inhabitants is computed at 1,400, who are engaged partly in agriculture, and partly in the breeding of cattle, fishing, and the culture of gardens. The salt-works near the town prepare a quantity of salt from the sea-water.

Campora, a market-town, near a gulph.

Barbato, on the south-west point of the isle, produces excellent wine. Further be-
long

long to Arbe, besides eight ports and twelve villages,

St. Gregorio or Drivenico, about three miles in length, and an half in breadth, with a small harbour, and possesses about 2,500 sheep, which constitute the chief branch of trade of the inhabitants. Westward is the island Golli or Goli, with 2,000 sheep ; and south of Arbe is the isle Dolin, three miles in length, and an half in breadth, and has excellent pastures.

The isle Veglia is the largest of the isles of the Quarnaro. The Romans gave it the name of *Curica*, and the Sclavonians call it *Kark*. It is situated in the innermost part of the gulph, and is separated from the continent by a small canal only, and has many harbours, unfit for the reception of large vessels, on account of the storms by which they are agitated. Veglia is
thirteen

thirteen geographical miles in length, fix in breadth, and 100 in circumference. Its soil is mountainous and rocky, towards the north, sterile, but very fertile to the south, and the vallies are extremely fruitful. It is much to be regretted that the greater part is covered with woods, which, however, occasion a considerable trade to be carried on with fire-wood. Agriculture is not so much attended to here as the culture of the vine, which produces the most excellent wine throughout the Quarnaro. The culture of silk is insignificant. The breeding of horses is more important; these animals are of a spirited nature, small, and very docile. The breeding of sheep and goats is likewise considerable. The quarries of marble, in this isle, produce a red spotted marble, not unlike that of Verona, which is much used in Venice, and known by the
name

name of Mandolato of Venice. This isle is inhabited by 17,000 souls.

Veglia, on the southern coast, is built upon a hill, is surrounded with walls, and has a castle and harbour called Forche, which is shallow and unsafe. The inhabitants are 3,600 in number, and have a bishop, a cathedral, an episcopal palace, and a town-house, which are the best buildings in the town.

Castel Mucchio or Muschio, a populous place north of Veglia, at half a mile from the sea, having a port rather shallow, but capable of containing 100 galleys. It has 12,400 inhabitants, a rich abbey, and two springs of sweet water, which have probably some subterraneous connection with the lake Iesero, which is at a small distance from them.

Dobasnizza,

Dobasnizza, south of the former, is an open borough, with 2,300 souls. It has an harbour for small boats, and is situated in the most fertile part of the island. To the east, and almost in the centre of the isle, lies

The Castle Dobrigno, four miles from Veglia, in a very fruitful country, and has 2,500 inhabitants, and excellent salt-houses.

Verbenico is situated on an isthmus, on the eastern banks of the isle. It is an old castle, having 1,200 inhabitants, and a small harbour. From this place to the vale Cassioni, the isle is scarcely one mile and a half in breadth, and the valley extends only two miles up the country. In the middle of the valley stands a monastery.

Bresca

Brefca is situated on the south-eastern point of the isle, on the sea-shore, and mouth of a torrent proceeding from the mountain Verbenico. Its inhabitants are 2,400 in number. Here is likewise an abbey of Benedictines. Two-and-twenty other villages belong to Veglia, together with the following isles :

Plaunich is two miles in length and one in breadth. It is situated near Cherfo, from which it is separated by the narrow canal di Corfia, and inhabited by none but shepherds. South of Veglia is

The isle Parvichio, called Bocca di Segna by the inhabitants. It has a little harbour called Dubaz, which has as small an entrance as that of Braziol on the coast of Veglia, and opposite the former.

The isle Pago (formerly *Giffa*, and
by

by the Slavonians, *Pagh*) is divided into several peninsulas, lies in the centre of the Quarnaro, is separated from the continent of Dalmatia by very small canals only, and is 100 miles in circumference. Among the peninsulas, that called *Punta de' Lonì* is the only one which is mountainous, and much provided with trees. In it lies the village *Novaglia*, with two harbours, belonging to *Arbe*. A part of the other peninsula, called *Ded* (containing many hills and trees), appertains likewise to *Arbe*, at least as far as the point of *St. Christopher*, opposite *Carlobago*. At the point of *St. Christopher* commences the vale (or rather pond) called *Zascha* or *Old Novaglia*, the chief place of which lies in the southern part of this valley. The number of the inhabitants amounts to 4,000, who are little occupied in agriculture, are in want of wood, and subsist chiefly on fishing,

the

the preparing of salt, and the breeding of cattle. Their flocks produce good cheese and good wool. Pit-coals are also found here ; but they contain a vast portion of sulphur.

Pago, the chief place, is situated on the mouth of the canal of Pago. This place was built in 1442, and contains 2,000 souls, a castle, and several churches. From the church of St. John, to some distance above the village Gorizia, there are salt-works, which yield annually 60,000 bushels of salt, a fourth-part of which goes to the journey-men instead of wages.

Colonne is the most northern of the five parishes of this isle, and has two ports, of which the Porto Simon is the largest and most commodious.

Poviana,

Poviana, an open place. South of Pago, and east of Poviana, lies the village Ulasich, belonging to the country of Nona. At no great distance therefrom lies the Dignisca, near the sea, and behind a narrow gulph ; its decayed castle, Forte di Giuba, stands on the eastern point of the isle.

II. *The three Isles of Dalmatia.*

1. The isle Brazza, twenty-eight miles in length, seven broad, and seventy in circumference, is very mountainous and produces scarcely a sufficiency of corn for three months : on the other hand, 18,000 casks of the best wine are gained from these mountains, together with a quantity of silk, saffron, oil, figs, almonds, and mastich. The breeding of sheep, the rearing of bees, and the fisheries, are of importance to the inhabitants ; but the breeding of goats, so much boasted of by Pliny, is at present entirely

tirely neglected. The cheese and wool of this island stands in great reputation. Twenty isles are inhabited by 13,000 souls. The chief place is

Neriffi, at the north-western part of this isle, which is the governor's residence. The mountains situated about Neriffi are naked, only junipers growing upon them. Among the rest of the nineteen villages, Bol, a borough, and the village St. Giovanni, St. Pietro, and Pocischie, are the most considerable places. The isle Solta, west of Neriffi, belonging to Spalatro, is considered as part of this isle; it is 111 miles in circumference, produces good honey, and is entirely covered with woods, in which, as well as upon the mountain Brazza, many large vipers are found.

2. The isle Lefina (in former times
O o called

called *Paros*, *Pbaros*, *Pbaria*, and by the Sclavonians *Huar*), is forty-four miles in length, eight in breadth, and produces a kind of marble which is flesh-coloured and striped, also a great quantity of wool, corn, and delicious fruits. This isle contains thirty-two villages, and 15,000 souls.

Lefina, at the western end of the isle, with a safe and spacious harbour, has a castle situated on the top of a mountain of marble, and 1,200 inhabitants, whose chief occupation consists in the building of ships, navigation, and fishing.

Civita or Citta Vecchia, situated on the sea-side, has a commodious harbour. This is an opulent village, built on the ruins of the ancient town *Pbaria*. On the small gulph Zukova, near the sea-shore, are dug the white plates of marble with which
the

the houses in Dalmatia are usually roofed. Nine miles from hence stands the village Verboška, the inhabitants of which maintain themselves by agriculture and fishing; and at eighteen miles' distance, is the village Gelfo, with a harbour; here are the finest quarries of marble. On the eastern point of the village St. Giorgio, near the sea, Roman urns are dug out of a hill. To this isle belong twenty-six other villages, and five islands, of which we shall only mention

Lissa (formerly *Issa*), thirty miles in circumference, which produces good honey, wine, oil, almonds, but not much corn. The trade with salt-fish is very considerable, since one fishing-boat will, in a dark night, catch from 60,000 to 150,000 anchovies, 1,000 of which are worth a zechin; but the inhabitants are often compelled to throw

their prize into the sea, from a want of salt, which they are obliged to fetch from the magazines of Lefina, a distance of forty miles. The town of Issa, formerly so celebrated, is at present but a village ; and of the town Meo, some remains only are extant, near the village Comissa, on the sea-side.

3. The isle Curzola (formerly *Corcyra Nigra* and *Melma*), is thirty-five miles in length, and eight in breadth. It possesses a good forest of oaks, pines, and timber for ship-building, excellent vineyards, good fisheries, but not much corn ; and contains sixteen villages, with 7,100 souls.

Curzola, the chief place, is situated on a cape near a canal, which divides the isle from the peninsula Sabioncello. It has turrets, and is surrounded with walls ; it has,
likewise,

likewise, a good port, called Pidochio, neat suburbs, good docks, and is near half a mile in circumference. It is the see of a bishop, who is a suffragan of the archbishop of Ragusa, and contains a town-house, an episcopal palace, a cathedral church, and two monasteries. Without the town is Blatta, a borough containing 300 houses, and 1,800 inhabitants; ten other villages belong to this isle, together with the isle of Torcola and della Petraja; the latter of which affords a considerable branch of trade to the inhabitants of Curzola, on account of its quarries of white stones, which are prepared for building by stone-cutters.

12. *The Territory of Albania or Lower Dalmatia,*

is divided from Venetian Dalmatia by the territory of Ragusa, and by a part of the do-

minions of the Porte, and comprehends that long, crooked bay, called the Canal of Cattaro, which extends eighteen miles up the country, and forms various small bays ; farther, the adjacent mountains and valleys of the county of Budua, and the bailwick of Pastrovichi, thirty miles in length, and twenty-two in breadth. Although this is, for the most part, mountainous, yet it produces some corn, much wine, oil, and delicious fruits, and the inhabitants, besides carrying on a considerable navigation, have also a share in the lucrative trade of the Levant.

Cattaro (in former times *Ascrivium*) is a very old town, situated behind a canal or bay, which is divided into two branches or arms. This town is 1,200 paces in circumference, and protected by a castle situated on a hill ; it has strong walls, narrow streets, and well-built houses, the principal of which

which are the palace of the vicar-general, the cathedral and some other churches, three monasteries and three nunneries. A canal leads into the inner bay, where is situated the spacious borough

Peraſto, on the declivity of a hill which runs into the ſea. This place has a parochial and ſome other churches, a monastery, and 2,800 inhabitants, who are good ſeamen and good ſoldiers. Between Peraſto and Cattaro lies

Debrotà, an opulent borough, having 1,000 ſouls.

Perzagno is alſo a large borough, on the canal of Cattaro, oppoſite Peraſto, with 1,600 inhabitants, among whom are many rich merchants.

Stolivo,

Stolivo, Lepetane, Teodo, on the canal, with excellent vineyards ; Lustiza and Kertoli, on the mouth of the canal, near the harbour delle Rose. Here a man-of-war is stationed, which examines the passports of the ship-masters who frequent those parts.

Risano (called by the Romans *Rbizinum*) is a considerable and populous borough, with a large market-place called Dabella. Its territory is seven miles in length and breadth, the most populous villages of which district are Ledenizze, Crivoscio, and Morigno.

Castel Nuovo, a town fortified in the ancient way with walls and turrets, has 500 inhabitants, a parochial church, three monasteries, a suburb containing 1,300 inhabitants, and an hospital near the sea. Not far off lies

Topla,

Topla, a well-peopled borough, and east of the town, on an isthmus, the populous borough

Cambur. The territory of this town is fifteen miles in length, and ten in breadth, and is, in general, mountainous.

The county of Budua, seven miles in length, and five in breadth, is the most eastern province of Maritime Austria, containing 2,000 souls. The chief place is

Budua, a small town, 700 paces in circumference, and fortified with walls, turrets, and the castle of St. Stephano. It is much decayed in point of wealth, since the earthquake that happened in 1667.

The

The bailwick Pastrovichi, contains inhabitants of a very martial turn, who were always faithfully attached to the Republic of Venice. They inhabit the coast from Budua to Antivari, which is ten miles in length, and protected by the mountains. They also enjoy the prerogatives of the nobility. The principal places of this bailwick are St. Stephano and Lastua.

THE END.